The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,411.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 21st December at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Galle	29
,, Rutnagherry	22	,, Negapatam	31
,, Vingorla	22		Jan.
,, Carwar	23	,, Pondicherry	1
,, Mangalore	24	,, Madras	3
,, Cannanore	25	,, Coconada	5
,, Calicut	25	,, Vizagapatam	6
,, Beypore	25	,, Bimlipatam	6
,, Cochin	26	,, Gopalpore	7
,, Tuticorin	27	,, False Point	8
,, Colombo	28	Arrive Calcutta	9

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam-ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander J. Browne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 20th December, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan		,, Calicut	,,
,, Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 13th December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lapierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 24th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE—Consignees of the Cargo per ship HIPPORCHAS, from Rangoon, are requested to send boats for their respective Goods, otherwise the Goods will be landed by Captain McIntyre as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain McIntyre will not be responsible for the risk of fire on shore when landed.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

11th December 1869.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship INDIAN MERCHANT, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and pay Freight to the undersigned. Also to send Boats to take delivery of Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of Consignees.

Captain Mills will not be responsible for the condition of packages after leaving the ship's deck.

B. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent for Ship Indian Merchant.

8th December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per "WINDSOR CASTLE," Douglas Commander, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Douglas will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Douglas.

Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BURMAH, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch BOATS immediately to receive their GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Pearse will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has once left the ship.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE DUBASH, Agents for the Ship Burmah.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship SALISBURY, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain True, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain True will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN Co. (Limited), Agents for Captain True, ship Salisbury.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

Now Ready, Extra Fcap. 8vo. Price 6s. 6d.

FIRST BOOK OF INDIAN BOTANY,

BY DANIEL OLIVER, F.R.S., F.L.S.,

KEEPER OF THE HERBARIUM AND LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL GARDENS KEW, AND PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

With numerous Illustrations.

London: MACMILLAN & Co.

1869.

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STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

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To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
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Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 22nd December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

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Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

- ½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
- ½ ,, Under Vests.
- 2 ,, Linen Collars.
- 1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
- 1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.
- ½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
- ½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
- 1 ,, White Cambric.
- 1 Overland Suit.
- 2 Sleeping Suits.
- 2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
- 6 Scarfs and Ties.
- 1 Rug with Straps.
- 1 Maud.
- 1 Inverness Cape.
- 1 Hand Portmanteau.
- 2 Overland Trunks.
- 1 Clothes Bag.
- 1 Travelling Hat.
- 1 Courier Bag.
- 1 Easy Chair.
- 1 Umbrella.
- 1 Pair of Brushes.
- Ladies' Overland Trunks.

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Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY next, the 16th inst., at 8 o'clock P.M.

A GRAND CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT

will be given by the Boys of St. Mary's to their Benefactors, Friends and Parents.

Part I.

The Duke of Wellington, a Prisoner of War.—A Burlesque in Two Acts.

Part II.—Concert.

1. The Lost Child—Solo and Chorus. Harmonium accompaniment.
2. The Night Bell Gallop.—Joli Chorus with Orchestra accompaniment.
3. Just before the Battle.—Joli Chorus, Orchestra accompaniment.

By the Band and Philharmonic Society of the Institution.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 4
Second Class	,, 2

Parents of Pupils FREE on presentation of Tickets.

Tickets may be had at the Institution.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of S. & Co. M. C. about 6,000 Bags RICE, shipped by Merwanjee Cowasjee from Rangoon, per Ship Hipperchus, are informed that the above Cargo is ready for delivery, and if the boats are not at once sent alongside the Ship to take immediate delivery, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain McIntyre will not be responsible for risk of fire, &c., &c., when landed on shore.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent Ship Hipperchus.

BOMBAY ALEXANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS against the abovementioned Company are required to forward the same to Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee, Esq., or Vurjeewandass Madhowdass, Esq., two of the members of the Committee of Shareholders of the Company, on or before the 31st day of January 1870. Immediately after that date the remaining Assets of the Company will be distributed without reference to any claims subsequently preferred.

DALLAS & Co.,

Solicitors for the Committee of Shareholders of the Company.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

At an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the European Assurance Society, held on the 10th November last, a Committee was appointed to investigate the position of the Society and its management, and at the adjourned Meeting on the 17th ultimo, the following Report was presented and adopted:—

Your committee willingly undertook the onerous duties confided to them under the resolution passed at the Special General Meeting, held on the 10th instant, and have endeavoured to act in this most important matter with the utmost care and impartiality. It is due to the chairman of directors, Sir Frederick Smith, to say that he has treated your committee frankly, and has given them every facility, and, as far as was in his power, has placed before them all the information they desired. The committee are unable to make such a full report as they anticipated and desired within the week allowed by the resolution of the last meeting, but they are unanimously of opinion, from the investigation which they have made, that Vice-Chancellor James was fully justified in the judgment he gave dismissing the petitions to wind up the company, and that it would have been most injurious, both to policyholders and shareholders, if an order to wind up had been made. There is no doubt that the company possesses an extensive and valuable connection in the life department, and that the guarantee business is both valuable and profitable, and there seems to the committee to be no reason why, with a considerable reduction of the working expenses, and with proper vigilance and attention to the company's affairs, the shareholders and policyholders should not yet reap those advantages and profits which are generally attained by a well-conducted life assurance society. Your committee, however, cannot refrain from stating their opinion that there has been gross mismanagement and recklessness in the numerous purchases of, or amalgamations with, other companies, as also in the enormous and unjustifiable annual expenditure. These errors the committee consider are due, first, to the want of proper vigilance and supervision on the part of the directors and to the great power acquired by the general manager, and which power has frequently been most improperly exercised. The committee cannot concur in the correctness or at all understand how the actuary arrived at the valuations and report he made, on the faith of which a bonus was declared, and they consider that the auditors have by no means fulfilled their duties, as even a cursory investigation of the society's accounts and proceedings would have shown to them that they were not justified in constantly passing the annual accounts. The committee felt it to be their first duty to test, as far as possible, the correctness of the balance-sheet for the year 1868, which was printed in the report of the directors to the special meeting of the 10th instant. The general result is that, although the assets as there stated may be correct as regards the nominal amount, yet, as to the present actual value, a considerable reduction ought to be made. It is alleged, and perhaps fairly, that the items which to your committee seem doubtful, may on realisation turn out better than at present anticipated; and it is undoubtedly true that many of the assets are really good although they may not be immediately available or realisable in cash. The most material item in the liabilities—viz., £312,486—is one purely within the province of an actuary; and the committee very much regret to find that, as the last full valuation was made up to the end of 1865, there are no materials in the office which would enable an actuary who is not already fully acquainted with the business of the office to give them reliable advice under two or three months. The committee, therefore, suggest that at the end of this year an eminent actuary should be called in to make a perfect investigation and valuation, instead of at the end of 1870, as provided by the deed of settlement. The committee have, to some extent, examined and tested the statements made by the company's actuary, and see no reason to doubt their general correctness; but they have no hesitation in saying that the directors were not justified in declaring the last bonus, or in paying any dividends to the shareholders. The committee unanimously concur in the following recommendations, and hope that both policyholders and shareholders will adopt them:—

1st. That the general manager, actuary, and auditors should at once resign their position.

2nd. That the directors, as a body, should place their resignations in the hands of the committee, leaving it to their discretion to select such as they may think right to act with the new directors to be appointed; and the committee have every reason to believe they shall be able at once to obtain the consent of some four or five gentlemen, of good position and business capabilities, to accept this onerous office.

3rd. That the future board should not be less than seven or more than ten, and that their remuneration should not exceed £1,000 a year for the next three years.

4th. That an entire change be made in the system of paying agents and the mode of transacting the agency business, whether at home or abroad.

5th. That although there has been lately some reduction made in the chief office staff, a further economy be secured by a reorganisation of the mode of conducting the company's affairs.

6th. That a call of 10s a share be at once made, not so much as a present necessity, but as a guarantee to the public that there are available assets to justify a continuation of the confidence which up to the present time has been placed in this company. This call might for the convenience of the shareholders be made payable by instalments, and the committee believe that such a call would be cheerfully and duly complied with.

7th. That the deed of settlement be altered in some material particulars so as to enable large policyholders who are not shareholders to act as directors, and to take a more active interest in the affairs of the company, and also to make the constitution of the company more suitable to the present requirements of the public.

8th. That in future the report, accounts, and a balance-sheet of the society should be sent to the shareholders fourteen days before the annual general meeting.

9th. Your committee would recommend the appointment of local boards in the principal towns to consist of shareholders and policyholders, which such powers as may be agreed upon with the general board.

If these suggestions be adopted the committee believe that the company will be placed on a sound and satisfactory basis, and that with ordinary care and active and honest management the European may yet take rank amongst the first and most highly-valued of Assurance Societies.

J. G. T. CHILD, Chairman,
JOHN DENDY,
JAMES YEAMAN,
A. R. BRISTOW,
ABRAHAM CROMPTON,
R. G. HORTON,
EDMUND HEELEY.

Published for the information of Policyholders in India.

By Order,
C. A. WALLIS,
Assistant Secretary Indian Branches.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LOWJEE VURDMAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, hath CONTRACTED and AGREED with CASSEEBAEE MARATHAN, of Bombay, Hindu, to SELL to her all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, situate on the west side of the Duncan Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,257 and 4/9 square yards, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, and bounded on or towards the east by Duncan Road aforesaid, and on or towards the west by Government ground, on or towards the north by a private passage or gully, and on or towards the south by a private passage, and the said ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,840 and 3,008, and which said dwelling-house is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 7. The said premises were formerly in the occupation of Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and now in the possession of the said Lowjee Vurdman and his tenants. All persons having claims thereon, either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, should make the same known, in writing, to me, in my office, No. 2 Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 11th December 1869.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Purchaser.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCURSION by STEAMER DURING THIS SEASON.—The undersigned are prepared to LET their STEAM BOAT on HIRE, for the conveyance of Picnic Parties to Elephanta or any other places, either by a single trip or any fixed period as may be arranged.

The Steamer is well adapted for the accommodation of large parties, on moderate terms.

For further particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!—NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS beg most respectfully to inform the PUBLIC and their FRIENDS, that they have received a fresh Batch of superior and High Caste ARAB HORSES, from Uneeza, belonging to the well known dealer, Abdool Auzize bin Budder, who imported the undermentioned celebrated Race Horses, viz., Sharook, Tarlan, Lachin, Jungeeshaw, Hajee and Khoosroo, the last mentioned Horse was the great Winner at Poona and Bombay Meeting of 1866.

NUSSERWANJEE MANECKJEE'S SONS.

13th December 1869.

AUCTION SALE of GRASS at GHATCOOPER in SALSETTE.—Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. are authorised by MEETHEEBAEE, widow and executrix of the late Jehangirjee Framjee Cowasjee, to cancel the AUCTION SALE advertised by Messrs. Nusserwanjee Kulliandass & Co. in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 7th and 10th December 1869, and in the "Jam-i-Jamshed of the 7th instant.—Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. are hereby authorised by Meetheebaee, widow and executrix of the late Jehangirjee Framjee Cowasjee to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on SUNDAY the 19th instant at 1 P.M., on the premises, on account and at the risk and cost of the first purchasers, Pestonjee Muncherjee Wadia and Nusserwanjee Hormusjee Gasswalla, a quantity of UNCUT GRASS in one lot, at Ghatcooper, opposite the garden of Rattonjee Eduljee Bottlewalla, Esq., in Salsette. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the conditions of the same will be made known by us at the time of sale.

HEERALALL & Co.

TO LET, an AIRY and COMMODIOUS Upper Storied BUNGALOW, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Grant Road.—Rent Rs. 150 only.

FLOWER & Co.

Oak Lane, 14th December 1869.

MODERN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DR. E. LANGLEBERT'S PANTISCOPE, as exhibited to the Academy of Medicine of Paris.
SIR HENRY THOMPSON'S STRICTURE INSTRUMENTS.
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BOUGIES AND CATHETERS A BOULE.
DR. BRUNTON'S AURISCOPE.
TOYNBEE'S SILVER SPECULUM AURIS, set of 3 in case.
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ENEMA APPARATUS, an assortment of the most approved patterns, by the best makers.
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GRADUATED SYRINGES, with gold tube, for Subcutaneous Injection.
DR. H. BENNETT'S UTERINE INSTRUMENTS.
BRODIE'S FISTULA INSTRUMENTS.
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DR. BERNARD HOLT'S STRICTURE DILATORS.
DR. RICHARDSON'S SPRAY APPARATUS.
DR. LEE'S MERCURIAL VAPOUR BATHS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland) and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions. Silver Medal at the Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

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SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS, absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

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Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)	12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.

Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE,

EVERY

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO-NIGHT! TO NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

First Night this Season of the Glorious, Musical, Quizzical, Comical Burlesque of

ALADDIN,

OR

THE WONDERFUL SCAMP!

IN WHICH

DAVE CARSON

WILL APPEAR IN HIS

INIMITABLE IMPERSONATIONS

OF THE

PARSEE AND HINDOO.

MR. H. RICHARDSON,

IN HIS

ORIGINAL CARICATURE

OF THE

WIDOW TWANKAY.

MRS. H. RICHARDSON,

as that fast young Gent,

ALADDIN.

A GRAND MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.

MONS. SEMELADIS AND MRS. DAVE CARSON

IN A

MUSICAL MELANGE.

BY REQUEST,

DAVE CARSON

WILL REPEAT HIS ANGLO-INDIAN SONG,

THE DAK GHARRIE.

ON THURSDAY, 16TH DECEMBER, 1869,

THE COLLEEN BAWN

will be repeated.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pân is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY, from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December (both days inclusive), and on NEW YEAR'S DAY, SATURDAY, 1st JANUARY.

Bombay, 8th December 1869. J. HECTOR, Agent.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank, General Treasury, Government Savings Bank, and Public Debt office, will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY 24th, to WEDNESDAY 29th December (both days inclusive), also on SATURDAY 1st January.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th December, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port hereby gives NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of January 1870, the CHARGE for WATER SUPPLY to the Shipping in Port will be RAISED from ONE RUPEE to TWO RUPEES per TON of 250 Gallons.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 6th December, 1869.

FRERE LAND COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS on the above Company are requested to SUBMIT the same to the undersigned for ADJUSTMENT on or before the 20th December 1869, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the liquidation of the Company will be finally closed.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

1, Church Street, 19th November 1869.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS on the above Company, are requested to SUBMIT the same to the undersigned for ADJUSTMENT on or before the 20th December 1869, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the liquidation of the Company will be finally closed. BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator,

1, Church Street, 19th November 1869.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Company is now prepared to undertake the PRESSING of COTTON or other Produce on usual terms. The Engines and Machinery have been lately thoroughly repaired and improved, and Shippers are reminded that the Patent Bobs of the Company compare favourably in measurement with any other Press in Bombay, a matter of great importance to Shippers per Overland route.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 3rd December 1869.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA (in Liquidation)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank WILL BE HELD at the Office, 30 Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the Sixth day of January next at 3 P.M., to receive a Report on the progress of the Liquidation, and to consider such other matters that the Liquidators may bring forward.

H. G. DUNLOP,
V. J. SUNKERSETT,
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE,
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS, 1st and 2nd Class, between all Stations, issued on and after the 20th instant, will be available up to the 3rd proximo.

Private parties ought to make early application to undersigned to ensure sufficient carriage accommodation being provided.

By order,
J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 8th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDHAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles, for one year, commencing 1st January 1870:—

As per Schedule { Beef, Mutton, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Country Shoes, Plates, Mugs, Basins, Spoons, Brooms, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th instant.

W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 17th January 1870, for the SUPPLY by CONTRACTS specified in the SCHEDULE for one year, from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. T. CROCKET, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 11th December 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation.)—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this CORPORATION will be HELD on SATURDAY, the 18th December, at 3 P.M., at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, to transact the following business:—

To receive the final Statement of Accounts and Report of the Liquidators.

To pass a resolution that the Corporation be finally wound up.

To pass a resolution as to with whom the amount of the unclaimed dividends be deposited, and with whom the Books and Vouchers of the Corporation should be kept, and under what conditions.

And to consider any other matter or matters which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Ld.)

Bombay, 15th October, 1869.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

By Appointment

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, Jouvin's best make	2 12
Gent.'s ditto ditto all colours	3 0
Gent.'s Tan for driving	3 0
Gent.'s Coloured Doe ditto, Capped Leather	3 8
Military White Doe	3 8

The above are specially prepared for India and sewn with thread.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8
Superfine ditto ditto	21 0 to 24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to 28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0
Mixed Silk and Cotton	25 0
Lisle Thread, plain	21 0
Ditto striped	24 0 to 25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to 24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to 4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0
Pure Merino ditto	6 0
Pure Grey ditto	7 8
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to 70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8
Wove and Printed Flannel, each	10 0
Silk and Wool, each	10 8
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to 3 0
The Rotten Row	3 0
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0
The Bond Street	3 0
The O. K. Thing	3 0
Scarf of the Period	3 0
The Windsor	2 8 to 4 0
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to 8 0
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to 1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to 30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to 50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to 73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to 35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to 12 8
Morocco Leather Bags	10 0 to 16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to 6 8
Witney Rugs, special for India, 6 feet long	12 8 to 18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8
English Overland Chairs ....Rs. 10,	12 8 to 15 0
Rug Straps	2 0
Cholera Belts	3 8 to 5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0
Spun Silk do.	25 0

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0
Drab Shells	10 0 to 12 0
Opera	12 ½
Small Black and Drab Felts—	
High Jerome Cantab Isis Marlboro' Worthing Blenheim	7 8
Richmond Straw under	8 8
Elwood's Patent Helmets—	
Shooting Hunting Riding	10 0 to 16 0
High Crown with Felt Turban	18 0
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 0 to 21

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a Rs. a.
The Don (the latest production). Pall Mall Belgium Shakspeare Regent Indian West End	Three-fold, all Linen Rs. 7 p. doz.
The above with Ties attached	Rs. 7

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Gold Solitaires, plain	15 0 to 30 0
Do. do. enased	15 0 to 30 0
Gold Sleeve Links	18 0 to 30 0
,, Shirt Studs	14 0 to 30 0
,, Collar Studs	8 0 to 9 0
,, Scarf Rings	10 0 to 15 0
,, Scarf Pins	18 0 to 21 0

A large assortment of Lund's Patent Solitaires and Studs.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT

- New Bordered Angolas for Trousers
- Riding Cords, Whip Cords
- White and Fancy Vestings
- Fancy Coatings
- Scotch Angolas
- Irish Frieze
- Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
- Blue Venetian for Morning
- Blue Walking Coats

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Single Wigan Sheets	
Double do.	
Pillow Cases	
Damask Napkins	
Damask Table Cloths, to dine from four to twenty persons	
Double Damask do.	
Gent.'s Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 8 to 25 0
Scotch do.	6 0
Coloured Borders	6 0
French Cambric, hem-stitched	18 0 to 24
Do. Coloured Borders	

N.B.—The prices above quoted are for ready money, without Discount.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

INDIAN HOSIERS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCTION FOR CASH 25 PER CENT.

MESSRS. ROSSELET & Co., with the view of CLOSING their RETAIL BUSINESS, have from THIS DAY considerably REDUCED their PRICES all round, and invite intending purchasers to avail themselves of this opportunity for BUYING at a LOW RATE, for cash only.

On MONDAY, the 20th of DECEMBER next, to begin at one o'clock P.M. precisely, and on the following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and COMPANY, Auctioneers, are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at R. & Co.'s premises, No. 5, Medow Street, Fort, if not disposed of previously by private sale, a very valuable stock, comprising—

Gold Watches, plain and fancy.

Gold (15 kts.) Jewellery of London make, such as Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Lockets, Sleeve Links, Rings for Ladies and Gentlemen, &c., &c.

Silver Ware of English Manufacture.

Electro-plated Ware, by Elkington & Company.

Travelling Clocks and Time-pieces.

Musical Boxes in great variety, and a whole stock of Fancy Goods.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, will soon be issued.

The Goods will be ready for inspection, every day, from 9 o'clock A.M. to 5 o'clock P.M., during the week preceding the Auction sale.

Rajahs and other wealthy Native Gentlemen living in the interior of the country will find it to their advantage in sending Assignees to the sale, or their Agents in Bombay; the assortment containing many costly and rich articles, set with precious stones of all kinds.

R. & Co. continue to undertake the REPAIRS of Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Musical-boxes, &c., as hitherto, until the 31st of January 1870.

All Debtors of the Firm, both Up-country and in Bombay, are requested to remit without delay the balance of their accounts.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869. ROSSELET & Co.

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,

For LANDING AND SHIPPING, LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE OF INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION AND COMMISSION.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

LINDLEY & WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS, 23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. Stretton has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M. No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

TOONGAR HILL HOTEL.—Mr. PHILIP DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the TOONGAR HILL HOTEL, begs to intimate to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN VISITORS that the above Hotel will be OPENED from the 20th instant. The Bungalow commands a very good view, and has spacious Rooms. His attention to the comfort of the Visitors, and the superior articles that will be supplied to them at moderate charges, the Proprietor expects to merit the patronage of the public.

PHILIP DE SOUZA.

Toongar Hill Hotel, 6th December 1869.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Mr. Pinto, the PROPRIETOR of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, in announcing his return to the direct personal supervision of the establishment, begs to return his best thanks to the numerous VISITORS to the Hill for their continued patronage. He trusts by strict and constant attention to their wishes that he may ever merit their support.

The Hotel is fully furnished with first-class Wines, Beers, &c. &c.

J. C. PINTO.

Matheran, 9th Dec. 1869.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

IMPORTANT SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

MR. ALLI ABDOOLA has received instructions from the Importer, Mr. WILLIAM LEARMOUTH, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, without reserve, on SATURDAY the 18th instant at 3 P.M.,

25 HEAD OF VERY SUPERIOR

AUSTRALIAN HORSES,

Including First Class Saddle and Harness Horses and Carriage Pairs.

The above have been landed about two months

EX SHIP OUGLAS,

are in most excellent condition and

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE WORK.

The Auctioneer would respectfully call the attention of intending purchasers to this batch of Horses, as it is very rarely that a lot like the present is offered to public competition.

Catalogues (ready on Monday) containing full particulars of the Horses can be obtained at the Office of the Byculla Commission Stables, and the stock will be on view up to day of sale.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING,

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Caignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

Hang up the Banner! On the outer walls the cry is, "Still He comes!!"

WHITEMAN.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

To please, gratify, and refresh dull life here, and for the Christmas Holidays especially, a large variety have been personally selected and brought out in the last Ice Ship, from that Mighty Land of Wooden Nutmegs where the Sun never stands still, and are FOR SALE and EXHIBITION in Meadow Street, next door to Messrs. Rosselet & Co.

Uncarbonized and indestructible pens, straight key-rings, corkscrews without any screw, pocket boot-jacks, sewing machines [only 1 rupee each], 6 barrelled watch-keys to fit any watch, and pipe cleaners [for two annas], air, arrow and blast guns, parlour hammers, bill folders, brushes, whisps, straws, blacking, corks, silver, glass, tooth, grease and tobacco soaps, individual salts, spring rocking chairs, mousetraps, eggbeaters, toys [self acting], dolls, whistles, tops, India rubber faces, mats, rugs and salvers, ice picks and cutters.

Tobacco—A speciality made of this artic

Some elegant chromos, Siamese bracelets, billiard chalk, tool chests, building blocks, razors, racks, squeezers, wheezers, scrapers, graters, sharpeners, strainers, drainers, holders, cleaners, turners, burners. A few relics of American Independence and the late Confederate Struggle, wooden toothpicks, files, pisan nuts, salmon, mackarel, trout, halibut, delicious breakfast appetizers &c., &c.

All for sale in Meadow Street, next door to Rosselet & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

		Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	,, Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	,, ,,	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	,, ,,	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale...Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale...White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	23 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd ,, RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule......per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule ,,	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule ,,	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule ,,	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN...Green capsule ,,	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac)...Red capsule ,,	15 8	9 0
MEDOC...White capsule ,,	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES...Red capsule ,,	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen Pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Block and Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET	Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET	,, 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40 per doz.
Do. Pints	,, 20 ,,
Moselle, Quarts	,, 42 ,,
Brandy ,,	,, 30 ,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25 ,,
Claret ,,	,, 23 ,,

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, OVERLAND PRIME IRISH SMOKED HAMS, just arrived, per Krishna, s s, at annas 15 per lb.

Also, a small shipment of the following WINES, Brand Sechbach, arrived per Mabel, from London:—

Champagne, Imperial	at Rs. 24 per doz.
Hock, Sparkling	,, 24 ,,
——, Still, Niersteins Pearl	,, 24 ,,
Moselle, Sparkling	,, 24 ,,
——, Still, Brauneberger	,, 24 ,,

23rd November 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30 per doz.
,, Port	,, 30 ,,
Delbruck Fils' St. Jullien Claret	,, 12 ,,
M. P. Guimaraen's Sherry	,, 20 ,,
,, ,, old Pale dry.	,, 28 ,,
,, Claret	,, 14 ,,
,, Superior	,, 26 ,,
J. Sandbach & Son's Sherry	,, 24 ,,
Wauchope Moodie & Hope's Sherry	,, 25 ,,
Langguth and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle, Nonpareil	,, 30 ,,
,, and Kayser's Sparkling Muscatel	,, 24 ,,
,, ,, ,, Plain	,, 22 ,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE LA GRANDE MARQUE COGNAC.

London Offices (for the trade only), 22 & 23, Gt. Tower Street.

V. JOUANNET, Managing Director, Cognac.

E. VIGNIER, Manager of the United Kingdom.

The largest holders of Vintage 1865 and Old Brandies of the first growth, which can be obtained from all the Wine and Spirit Merchants of India, or can be procured by them, as large consignments have been shipped to the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

Blue Label, 6 years.	Yellow Label, 11 years.
Red Label, 14 years.	White Label, 18 to 40 years.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(Late R. Todd & James.)

ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, October, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Breach Candy. Rs. 200.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, on MALABAR HILL, Eighteen BUNGALOWS, Rs. 150 to 350 - furnished and unfurnished.

BYCULLA.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 125, 150, 175, 200, 250, and 300.

CHINCHPOOGLY.—Five BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 150, 175, 200, 250, and 350—furnished and unfurnished.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 100, 100, 200, 200, 200, and 250.

PARELL.—Four BUNGALOWS Rent Rs. 50, 110, 125, and 175.

FORT.—Fourteen RESIDENCES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 75, 75, 80, 100, 100, 100, 125, 125, 350, and 400.

FORT.—Eighteen OFFICES. Rent Rs. 40, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 100, 120, 125, 150, 150, 200, 200, 250, 300, 300, 300, and 400.

Oak Lane, 14th October, 1869. FLOWER & Co.

FORT LIVERY STABLES, Nesbit Lane, Fort, near the Imperial Hotel.

Good and decent CONVEYANCES, consisting of Broughams, Sociables, Phaetons, and Palanquin Shigrams, can be HAD on HIRE on moderate terms, at any hour of the day or night in a few minutes' notice, with either single horses or pairs.

Stabling also can be had on hire by the month.

Also Horses and Carriages bought and sold.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 ,, ,,	,, 2,600
6 ,, ,,	,, 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet and dull. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	190
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,036	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,630
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 3	Elph'st'ne Land	1005
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	630
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,230
5,000	2,000	1,418	Nil	Port Canning	30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	30*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	730
600	500	all	...	Broach Mills	205
900	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,975
700	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,240
60	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	240
...	£20	209.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	4,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	475
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,600
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	535
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	9,000
250	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,000
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	230
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,600

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

7,000	2,500	1,500	135 ps ...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
24,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 13.

Pierse, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Collins, Surgeon Major, Opium Department, on leave, from Patna.
Macpherson, Ensign, 85th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Gaynor, Captain, 38th Regiment, on leave from Peshawur.
Hewlett, Surgeon, Medical Department, on sick leave, from England.
Byron, Captain, 2-10th Regiment from Depôt to Regiment, from England.
Jackson, Sub-Conductor, P. W. Department, to appear before a medical board, from Nynee Tal.
Chambers, Lieutenant Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Hotsford, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 13.

Walker, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 11th Dec. 1869.

Captain Kennedy, Adjutant 3rd N I, performed the duties of Wing Officer in addition to his own from the 5th November to the 3rd December 1869.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Mount Aboo Station Order—Dated 30th September 1869, directing Captain Nason, Staff Officer, to perform the duties of Commandant of the Sanitarium in addition to his own, vice Major Gostling proceeding to Europe on furlough.

8th Regiment N I—Regimental Order, dated 6th December, directing Major Woodhouse, Wing Officer to officiate as 2nd in Command and Captain Fellows to officiate as Wing Officer, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Becher, Officiating as Commandant.

9th Regiment N I—Regimental Order, dated 2nd December 1869, appointing Lieutenant Colonel Thompson, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant; Major Hanson, Wing Officer, as 2nd in Command; and Captain and Adjutant Birch, as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Baugh proceeding on leave.

5th Regiment N I—Regimental Order, dated 6th December 1869, directing Lieutenant Colonel Roome, Officiating 2nd in Command, to Officiate as Commandant, and Captain Brown, Officiating Wing Officer, as 2nd in Command, in addition to his own duties; with effect from the 4th instant in succession to Colonel Taylor proceeding on leave.

Regimental Order—By the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay, dated 1st December 1869 appointing Lieutenant R J Hezlet, Royal Artillery, Adjutant to the two Batteries 6th Brigade Royal Artillery located at Bombay for their Annual Practice.

Assistant Surgeon H P Roberts, M B, is transferred from general duty Bombay, to general duty Mhow, and will travel by rail and dak at the public expense.

Leave of absence:—Major J H Pierce, 24th Regiment N I, from 11th December to date of departure for Europe, to Bombay, preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Ensign G C K Baldwin, and Assistant Surgeon D J Canny, 1st Battalion 11th Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort Saint George Gazette*, Dec. 7.)

Mr. J. Nelson, Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Combaconum, is granted leave for two years, from February next, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr. R. E. Master, Director of Revenue Settlement, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough. Mr. Master is permitted to add his accumulated privilege leave of three months to the above furlough.

Mr. J. Brosnahan, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, sick leave in India from the 10th November to the 9th December 1869 and leave to Europe, on medical certificate, from the 10th January 1870, with preparatory leave from the 10th instant.

Mr. Herbert Frederick Clogstoun, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madura, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, during the absence of Mr. McWatters on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Lorne Augustus Campbell, to officiate as Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly until further orders—to join forthwith.

Mr. Henry Bidewell Grigg, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly—to join forthwith.

Mr. Henry Martin Winterbotham, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Combatore.

Mr. Lewis Moore, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Mr. H. D. Elphinstone Dalrymple, to be Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

Surgeon Donald Coleman McAllum, M.D., to be Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail at Tellichery—to join on being relieved of medical charge of the 26th Regiment.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Nicholson, is admitted as a Member of the Madras Civil Service from the 4th instant, the date of his arrival.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W Fane, of the Madras Staff Corps, Commandant 19th Regiment Bengal Cavalry, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Calcutta.

Major G. W. Playfair, of the Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 30th Regiment Native Infantry, and Officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 31th Regiment Light Infantry, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Major J. M. Grant, of the Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Thayetmyo, on furlough for eighteen months, and to embark from Madras.

Captain T. Higginson, of the Staff Corps, Wing Officer 1st Punjab Infantry, on furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the services of Assistant Surgeon C. M. Cullinan, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for Civil employment.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolus & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Cutch, Dec. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Ellen Bates	Reed	Liverpool.
	Montrose	Anderson	Muscat.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa.
	Bushire (s)	Hutchinson	P. Gulf via Kurrachee
	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Aden and Jedda.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Bussorah, Turnbull, bound to Rangoon.
Ship Arracan, Ticker, bound to Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ethiopia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Taptee, to Kutch Mandvee.
Brig Futtay Salam Flore de Goa, to Mozambique.
Ship Amezade, for Mozambique.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 8th has the following—

ARRIVALS—Steamer Asia, [B], John Paterson, Madras 4th December; and Barque Mary and Emma, [B], G A Thompson, Bombay 20th October, Calicut 5th November, and Cochin 10th November.

Particulars of vessels previously announced.—Steamer Deccan, [B], J R Kellock, Suez 15th November; touched at Aden 21st November, Galle 1st, and Madras 4th December.

DEPARTURES—Steamer Mongolia; and Ship Evangeline.

Passengers, per Steamer Asia—Major R D Barrett, Captain S W Bent, Captain W S Hunt, Lieutenant H J G Robinson, Lieutenant Alexander Roche, Lieutenant W R Thornhill, Lieutenant G E Longford, Ensign G B Behan, Ensign H W Walker, Ensign W H Greet, Assistant Surgeon D McPherson, Assistant Surgeon M D M'Cully, also Mrs Hunt and 3 children, and Mrs Robinson, 25 Sergeants, 21 Corporals, 12 Musicians, 442 privates, 1 Apothecary, 12 Hospital Attendants, 32 women, 54 children, 10 Cook boys, 32 Private followers, 2 horses of H M's 2-19th Regiment of foot.

Per Barque Mary and Emma—Mrs Thompson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—December 8th, Mahratta s s, A Scott, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES—December 7th, Baroda s s, ——— Calcutta, and Euphrate s s, ——— Calcutta.

Passengers arrived per Baroda s s—Mr D Henne, Mr W E Gordon, Dr Dickenson, Miss Morris, and European maid servant, Mr W D Paschard.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the prilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be prnted at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—A REHEARSAL will take place in the Town Hall on TUESDAY, at a quarter to 5 for 5 P.M. prompt.

ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

11th December 1869.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SEASON 1869-70.

PATRON.
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I

VICE-PATRONS.
THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD COUCH.
THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.

PRESIDENT.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE LLOYD.
THE HON'BLE A. H. CAMPBELL.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.
C. E. Chapman, Esq., C.S. — M. Mull, Esq.
R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D. — W. Nicol, Esq.
George Foggo, Esq. — W. Paris, Esq.
Rev. W. Maule, — T. F. Punnett, Esq.
A. Steinacker, Esq.

TREASURER.
H. E. ASTLEY, Esq.

HON. SECRETARY.
ALFRED WAKE, Esq.

MUSICAL DIRECTORS.
A. STEINACKER, Esq. (HONORARY).
HERR SCHMUCK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PERFORMING MEMBERS.
Rs. 20 per annum (Tickets transferable.)

ORDINARY MEMBERS.

20 per annum,	entitling the Holder to	one seat	Tickets not transferable.
30 per annum,		two seats	
35 per annum,		three seats	
40 per annum,		four seats	

The FIRST CONCERT will take place in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 15TH DECEMBER, at 9 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

1.	"Hommage à Handel" (Duet for two Pianofortes)	Moscheles.
2.	"Morning Prayer." Part Song	Mendelssohn.
	"Primrose." Do.	Do.
3.	"L'Echo des Concerts." (Violin)	Schmuck.
4.	"Tho' clouds by Tempest may be Driven" (Soprano Solo, from "Der Freischutz").	Weber.
5.	"The Chapel." Glee	Kreutzer.
	"The two Roses" do.	Werner.

SECOND PART.

6.	"Septette, in E flat major, for Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Bass, Clarionet, Bassoon, Horn	Beethoven.
7.	"Consolation." Part Song	Smart.
	"Good Night, thou glorious Sun," Do.	Do.
8.	Air de Grace. From "Robert le Diable" (Pianoforte Solo)	Prudent.
9.	"O Lord God of Abraham." Recitative and Aria from the "Elijah." (Bass Solo)	Mendelssohn.
10.	"The Heavens are Telling. Chorus from the "Creation"	Haydn.

A limited number of Tickets of Admission, Rs. 10 each, is available, and may be obtained from the undersigned.

Members will be supplied with Tickets at an early date.

ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

AZEVEDO—December 12th, at Back Bay, the wife of Francis Azevedo, Esq., of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1869.

THE age of romance is not at an end; only "sensible" people ever believed that it was. The very British Empire in India, although we who live in the midst of its common places can hardly see it, is still a romance, written in broad Roman, or let us say British characters; and we will concede so far to our ultra-sensible contemporary in Churchgate-street, as to say that the steady march of Russia in Central Asia is itself one of the grand romantic matter of fact enterprises of the age. But Africa, it seems, the theatre on which many heroic men have played their parts, is about to give us a new "piece." The careeer of Livingstone stands out in almost solitary grandeur among African travellers, and it is not over yet. But he has toiled and suffered single-handed or with conparatively small helps and aids. Even now he may be alone amidst an alien, perhaps hostile, people, cleaving his way by sheer force of personal character. The new hero, not unknown in African exploration, is to do his work with larger means. Sir Samuel Baker proposes, with the aid of trained Egyptian troops, to become the Cortez of the Equatorial Basin of the Nile.

These gallant adventurers are never wanting. "Count" Raousset de Boulbon tried to carve a kingdom out of Sonora and Mexican California. William Walker, the real precursor of the Secession War, sought to found in Central America a Military Confederacy based on slavery. Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, laboured for years to store up the means of founding a huge empire on the La Plata and its tributary streams. Mr. Lay actually advanced so far in his bold design upon China as to get together a fleet under that dashing sea-captain, Sherard Osborn, and struck men's imaginations by the originality of the method he devised to become the real ruler of the Celestial Empire. The Frenchman fell before a squad of Mexicans; the American died from the bullets of British sailors; Lopez sees the end of his dream in the recesses of savage mountains; Mr. Lay had to subside into the position of a newspaper controversialist. What will be the fate of Sir Samuel Baker?

His design is not wanting in grand characteristics. The original project—to put down the internal slave trade—has bloomed into a mighty plan of conquest. He has gone, as he avows, to annex the Equatorial basin of the Nile to Egypt, to establish a powerful government, to force on the natives the cultivation of corn and cotton, and make roads by exacting tribute in forced labour. Mr. Watts, the Manchester agent, whose arrival here to reform Dr. Forbes and the Cotton Department, has been announced with a flourish of trumpets by the Cotton Frauds Act organ, would surely have been more in his place had he been appointed Cotton Aide-de-camp to Sir Samuel Baker. For the new hero sees in perspective, not only fine fields of cotton in the lands watered by the Nile streams, but an immense consumption of piece-goods; and he will perhaps "compel" the people to take the piece goods in exchange for the cotton bales. And he goes under great advantages. According to his own account he has not only seventeen hundred soldiers, six steamers, and thirty large sailing vessels, with a reserve nearly as strong at Khartoum, but he has received from the Khedive "absolute power," and a *carte blanche* for all expenses, without the prospect of a select Committee and two travelling M. P.'s looming in the distance. It is easy for the Khedive to give absolute power over lands and population not under his sway. That is a cheap exercise of abnegation; but it may not be so easy to find the money. However, in these days of superlative loan-mongering, that is, we suppose, a minor consideration. We are not disposed to be sentimental, but it is as well to call things by their right names. Sir Samuel designs to substitute the slavery of civilization for the slavery of barbarism. We do not suppose that the condition of the Equatorial basin of the Nile can be made much worse than it is; it may be made much better; and Sir Samuel may be the destined great reformer of that region. But plainly if he compels people to cultivate, or as he calls it "to work for themselves," he will be instituting a regular system for the production of slave-grown cotton. Moreover, as has been pointed out, he will have to work through Egyptian agents, whose "mild" rule over gangs of forced labourers is somewhat notorious. We shall watch, with curiosity and interest, the issue of an enterprise which combines, in so marked a degree, the spirit of old romance, and the motive power of the modern exchange, of the Knight-errant and the Bagman.

In a political point of view its success would materially change the already much altered relations between the Khedive and the Sultan. With the Suez Canal on one side and the Equatorial Basin of the Nile on the other, the Viceroy will be too big for a subject, perhaps too weak for an independent prince. He is already an apparent believer in his own right to stand alone, and there can be no doubt that his quarrels with the Divan are as grave as report makes them out to be. Trouble of a painful kind may be involved in the success of the Englishman's project for supplementing Egypt with a huge cantle of the interior of Africa, and, combined with the Suez Canal, though for different reasons, it may give rise to an Eastern "box of lucifer matches" in the shape of an Egyptian question. But it has not succeeded yet, and sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

THE Asiatic husband is proverbially cruel. From the remotest ancient time up to the present day, the Hindu has treated his wife as his property or as his other goods and chattels. The Parsee, than whom a more imitative race does not exist, followed the example of his Hindu neighbour, and began to consider, what he had not been accustomed to consider in Persia, his partner in life as something like his domestic slave if not his domestic animals. It is within the last fifteen or twenty years that Parsees began to treat their wives with more humanity and consideration: and this state of things is due to education, and consequent advancement in the scale of modern civilization. Yet, in a large population like that of Parsees in Bombay, instances of cruelty to wives are not wanting. Before the passing of the Parsee Matrimonial and Divorce Act, differences between a Parsee and his wife were settled by the now defunct Punchayet, whose decisions were obeyed or disobeyed as the whims and caprices of the parties affected thereby dictated. The tendency of such decisions was almost invariably to effect a reconciliation between the couple, regardless of future dissensions or danger to life or even bodily harm. The Punchayet, composed as it always had been, of the elderly, wealthy and influential portion of the Parsee community, invariably guided its resolutions with one object in view, namely, that it was sinful to separate a man and woman, who had been once united in "holy wedlock," wholly disregarding all causes of differences between them. The Punchayet were powerless as to enforcing their verdicts, and the consequence was that real culprits escaped punishment, except some temporary social excommunication.

The Parsee Matrimonial and Divorce Act, which has been in operation since September 1865, is calculated to abate the existing evil of cruelty practised by a husband over his lawful wife. The institution of this Court may still be considered as in its infancy, though we have had about two scores of cases of all descriptions arising from a married life. We cannot say the Parsees have as yet approached that standard of civilization which accords to women that respectful position in social life to which they are naturally entitled. We hope, however, the day is not distant when the theory of subjection of woman will be discarded by the Zoroastrians, and the Parsee lady elevated to that social position which is her due. We have every hope in the Matrimonial Court which will gradually work a revolution and teach Parsee husbands to be more humane and affectionate to their wives.

As far as we have been able to gather, there have been two cases of cruelty by husbands to their wives, tried before this Court. Though the instances of cruelty in both cases were similar, the "findings" of the Delegates were opposed to each other. In the case of Ardaseer *versus* Awabye, the plaintiff sought restitution of conjugal rights, which the defendant refused on the grounds of cruelty and adultery,—the last of which she failed to prove. There were several allegations of acts of cruelty, including beating, slapping, using most foul, obscene and insulting language and threats, confinement to a single room, refusal of access to her parents. Some of these allegations were proved, though as to others the Delegates were divided; and in the opinion of a small majority, the allegations of acts of cruelty proved to be established, did not form just grounds for the defendant's withdrawal from plaintiff. In the other case, Pavree *versus* Dinbae, the plaintiff also sought conjugal restitution, which the defendant refused by alleging several acts of cruelty. In this instance the alleged acts of cruelty consisted of beating and threats. The Delegates, all of whom understood English, and consequently formed a due appreciation of the evidence put before them, the addresses of counsel on both sides, and the learned Judge's summing up, came to a conclusion different from that arrived at in the first cited case; and the Court dismissed the plaint.

Now, how is this difference in the verdict of the Delegates to be accounted for? The answer lies in the fact that a few of the Delegates still entertain the notion that the woman should be kept in subjection, that it is unholy to break the marital tie, and that if she were given unbridled license in this respect, the Court would be swamped with matrimonial causes, and that judicial separation would be sought on trivial grounds; and in the fact that some of them being unacquainted with the English language, fail to appreciate the weight of evidence, the arguments and keen reasonings of counsel and the charge of the presiding Judge. We are afraid the word "cruelty" is chiefly misunderstood; and it is not to be wondered at when we know that high judicial officers have differed in defining its true scope and meaning. The most common use of the word is associated with the idea of beating, or inflicting bodily harm. But the legal signification of cruelty practised by a husband over his wife is quite different from mere beating. It has been defined to be "such conduct in one of the married parties as renders a continuance of their cohabitation either so dangerous to the other in fact or attended with such reasonable apprehension of danger in the mind of the husband, to the physical existence or comfort, as to demand a separation on the ground of the real physical safety of the other, or of mental and physical capacity of the other to discharge well the duties of husband or wife." The most recent definition of the word has been that *mental* injuries if they tend to endanger life, or prevent the proper discharge of conjugal duties will be treated as cruelty. It has been decided in several cases that taking into consideration the education, position, manners, of the parties to a matrimonial suit, a mere slap, or spitting on the face, an insulting taunt or foul language or threat, tending to mental suffering and consequent bodily ailment, is sufficient to constitute cruelty. It will be some time, it is to be apprehended, before our Parsee friends are able to recognise the importance of those things which form cruelty in high life.

SOME doubt has been expressed touching the sailing orders of the Great Eastern. In a few weeks she will arrive in Bombay, accompanied by the Chiltern. Here she will take in coal, and then her destination will be Aden. The shore end of the cable will be laid in Back Bay, and the Great Eastern will then proceed westwards paying out the line. The Chiltern will be her attendant, ready to aid in any emergency, and drop a buoy in case of temporary accident. Arrived at Aden the westerly shore end of the Bombay and Aden line will be made secure; and then another shore end, the easterly one of the Red Sea section, will be laid, and the Great Eastern paying out the rest of her cable will pass to the westward of Perim, enter the Red Sea, and proceed until her store is exhausted. At Aden the Hibernia will have joined the little fleet, and from her tanks and those of the Chiltern the line will be completed to Suez. In the meantime the Hawk will have reached Suez through the canal, from England, with the Suez shore end. This will be laid and buoyed and ready for splicing with the main line when brought along from Aden. After she has performed her task the Great Eastern will return to Aden, coal, and steam away for England. There she will be freighted with the submarine cable which will be laid to Singapore, and set out on her voyage for these waters; reaching Bombay, perhaps, this time next year. The agent of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Mr. Donald Cruickshank, is now in Bombay, charged with the management of their affairs, and they are not likely to show any want of vigour or enterprise.

WE observe it stated that Mr. T. T. Cooper, the traveller, was to have left Sudya for the Mishmi country on 25th November, and that if all went well with the expedition he would reach the Thibetan frontier about the middle of the current month.

A CALCUTTA contemporary mentions that at the Chapter of the Order of the Most Exalted Star of India, no one but the Duke will be decorated. This is to be done with the object of setting forth the Prince in as distinguished a light as possible. The Dholepore Chief has, in consequence, been already invested at his capital by the Political Agent.

IT is said that the Maharajah of Gwalior is so unwell that it is a matter of doubt whether he will be able to remain in Calcutta. He is suffering under a complication of liver and other serious disorders, and has been attended by the surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy.

A TELEGRAM has been received from Calcutta by the Bombay manager of the Port Canning Company, stating that the directors do not intend to make another call at present, nor till after consultation with the Bombay shareholders. They also express a wish to be informed whether the Bombay shareholders are in favour of reconstruction and of the issue of Rs. 1,500-fully-paid-up scrip.

WE learn from a Calcutta contemporary that Dr. Russell was expected there, as special correspondent of "The Times," during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh. Another special correspondent on the occasion will, it is said, be Mr. A. Cameron, the well-known originator of the proposal to send an expedition to Borneo in search of "tailed men."

THERE is, says the "Indian Daily News," a rumour strongly believed in official circles that one of the measures to be adopted by the Government of India with a view to reduce the present expenditure on public establishments will be the stoppage at once of all periodical increases of salary which are given in Government offices and departments into which the system of classified appointments has been introduced.

"LAST evening," says the "Indian Daily News" of the 10th instant, "the Viceregal party, including Lord and Lady Napier and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, attended the Opera. Amongst the expected arrivals may be mentioned Sir Seymour Blane and Colonel Reilly, who will probably reach Calcutta to-day. Sir Neville Chamberlain arrived yesterday morning. Colonel and Mrs. Fytche from Burmah, Mr. Davies of Lucknow, and Mr. Morris from the Central Provinces, are not expected till about the 17th instant."

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 13TH DEC., 7-57 A.M.

THE Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Singapore on the 2nd instant, and is expected here on the 22nd.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 3rd December; via Russia, 6th December.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th December.

From Alexandria, 4th and 5th December.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 12th to 8 P.M. of the 13th December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	1	56	0	1
,, Calcutta	5	9	0	5
,, Madras	8	35	0	54

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dellal Ela, from Calicut.
For Jacob Varsy, from Cochin.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 11th December, 1869.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital		10,00,000
General Treasury Balance		23,48,021
Deposits at Head Office		2,52,46,656
Deposits at Branches		16,75,128
Bank Post Bills outstanding		21,76,101
Reserve		2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits		6,70,246
		Rs. 3,84,00,088
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		26,72,391
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		6,59,501
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities		18,94,586
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.		57,68,642
Dead Stock	4,69,283	
Less written off	20,000	
		4,49,283
Stamps		5,359
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		19,95,895
Overdrafts		8,958
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office		1,72,69,955
Do. do. at Branches		62,58,762
Bullion at H. O. and Branches		14,25,761
		Rs. 3,84,00,088

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE weekly statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending the 7th Dec., compared with the return for the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.				
G. T. Bance. at Hd. Office .. Rs.	20,62,552	14	8	decrease.
,, ,, Branches ...... ,,	9,44,217	8	5	increase.
Other Deposits ...... ,,	18,73,644	0	3	increase.
Bank Post Bills ...... ,,	99,390	7	11	decrease.
Sundries ...... ,,	1,24,223	7	1	increase.
ASSETS.				
Government Securities ...... Rs	1,26,480	0	0	decrease.
Loans on Govt. Securities ...... ,,	42,692	6	0	decrease.
Accts. of Credit on do. ...... ,,	17,28,841	15	0	increase.
Mercantile Bills Discounted ...... ,,	21,63,900	3	10	increase.
Balances with other Banks ...... ,,	88,235	13	4	increase.
Cash &c. at Head Office ...... ,,	15,78,184	11	3	decrease.
Do. do. Branches ...... ,,	14,40,[illegible]	10	10	decrease.

POLITICAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 19TH Nov.

GEORGE PEABODY was buried in Westminster Abbey on Friday last, and will be "resurrected," as his countrymen would say, in a few days, when his remains will be transferred to Portsmouth, shipped on board Her Majesty's iron-clad Monarch, with almost royal honours, and then borne across the Atlantic to Portland. Funeral sermons were preached for him on Sunday in several churches here, one being in the Abbey itself by the Bishop of London. Sensational "leaders" on him have of course abounded, and, one way or the other, he has been, next to the Suez Canal, the topic of the week. People at a distance may wonder at this homage done to a mere philanthropist. In what does Peabody differ so much from other benevolent millionaires that two hemispheres should utter lamentations at his death, should vie with each other in doing him honour, and should accompany the last rites of sepulture by such unwonted compliments as responsive elegies chanted on both sides the ocean, the boom of minute guns, and flags hoisted half-mast high? His donations have been enormous; to the poor of London they now represent half a million sterling, and to the United States perhaps double that sum; but these amounts are not so excessively disproportionate to his great wealth as to justify the singular eulogiums heaped upon him, and they appear less remarkable when we consider that he was a man of simple tastes, that he had no family or near relatives to inherit his property, and that he did not give the money till he had reached advanced years, when he could not in the course of nature expect to live long to enjoy anything. Nor need it be forgotten that, even after his large donations, he still retained means sufficient to gratify, had he been that way disposed, the wildest extravagancies of a rich man's caprice. There is, then, ample reason to laud George Peabody as a noble giver and a generous, large-hearted man; but certainly not enough to explain the gush of exuberant sentiment that seems to have carried all our journalists off their feet. The explanation of the anomaly is, I fear, not very flattering to us as a nation. The truth is, we are always on the watch to pay a compliment to the Americans, and we are not over-particular either as to the time or manner of doing it. Our public men and journalists seem to be always on the look-out for an explosion of American rancour, and to be eager to propitiate it in advance. Never mind self-respect—it is a question of self-preservation. Lest I should be thought to exaggerate, I have only to refer to a series of gushing leading articles in a journal here of a large circulation, the tone of which was most painfully injudicious, while one or two expressions were enough to bring a blush of indignant shame on the cheeks of any honest Englishman. The feeling apparently in the mind of the writer of these articles was one of earnest anxiety to soothe Yankee susceptibility and to deprecate Yankee displeasure, the lengthened strain of self-humiliation culminating in the utterance of the sentiment that "when they reflect in Mr. Peabody's country upon what we have done" they "will not be dissatisfied with us!" Why, what worse compliment could be paid to old Peabody's memory than to insinuate that all the honours rendered to him are merely a mode we have hit upon to give satisfaction to the Americans? It debases the nature of the act to put such an interpretation upon it, and I am quite sure proceeds on an utter misapprehension of the real character of the American people, who would never dream of mixing up the life and death of Mr. Peabody with matters of international disputes. I should add that in another leading article of the same journal the selection of the Monarch is commented upon as a double compliment to the Americans, first because she is one of our finest men-of-war, and next because she is a turret ship, which type of iron-clad was first introduced by the Americans! Could the force of ingenious sycophancy go much further? I mention these as preposterous specimens of bad taste, and do not wish it to be supposed that they speak the real public feeling. But I think Mr. Gladstone, in giving the remains of Mr. Peabody so triumphant a funeral car across the ocean, went along with general sentiment, which is by no means sorry to seize the opportunity of doing a very civil thing by the United States.

It is understood that in his will Mr. Peabody has bequeathed £150,000 more to the poor of London, making £500,000 in all. It is a magnificent total, and the question will soon force itself upon notice here, how should such a sum be laid out? There is a good deal of dissatisfaction with what has been done hitherto. Only the interest has been employed, indeed not even the whole of that, it is believed, and the result is one or at most two blocks of buildings erected, which the really poor cannot afford to pay for, and which are mere atoms in the great mass of London wants. The only mode of making the benefaction really tell upon the condition of the London poor is by expending the whole sum at once in the purchase of land and the construction of houses. Not only would this arrangement confer sensible relief on the poor, but it would be reproductive labour in the strictest sense of the word. The tenements would let us soon as completed—there is always a competition for them—and the rents might be set aside to fructify for half a dozen years or so, when the whole sum thus realised should in its turn be expended in fresh constructions, and so on *ad infinitum*. There is a sad want of statesman-like grasp in the administrators of the fund; they might do so much, and yet they show so little. For instance, there is great need in London of playgrounds for the children of the poor. Now, if the trustees were to buy land in say six different quarters of this huge province of houses, and plant a settlement upon each, they could set aside a portion of the space as a play-ground, which would at the same time be an ornament, and a lung to give breathing-room to the whole metropolis. If Mr. Peabody, instead of handing over his donation to a conspicuous body of trustees, working before the eyes of the public, had quietly done everything himself, buying and building without letting even his left hand know what his right hand was about, he would have doubled the value of his gift by a proportionate enhancement of its usefulness.

Notwithstanding the confident statements made in various quarters and the leaders in the *Times*, which had an "inspired look," I can assure your readers most positively that nothing has yet been decided by the Cabinet on the subject of their proposed Land Bill for Ireland. When I say "nothing," perhaps I should qualify the statement in this way: Mr. Gladstone has determined that the measure shall not stop short at compensation for unexhausted improvements, but shall also include a remedy against capricious evictions; he is also decided that the measure shall be deemed a purely exceptional one, applicable to Ireland alone, and forming no sort of precedent for the rest of the United Kingdom. This latter limitation has been resolved upon as a sort of check to the further divulging of preposterous schemes by land reformers here, who seem to imagine that the Irish Land Bill will prove to be the "letting out of water," the beginning of an agrarian revolution. The "land quacks" have given voice lately at a tremendous rate. A meeting was held two nights ago at Hackney on the subject of taxation, at which one of the members for the borough, Mr. Holms, took the chair. One of the speakers, a wild Irishman named Hennessey, whom I, for my sins, heard spouting rabid nonsense in Hyde Park at the Sunday gathering of Fenians lately, said that the land was owned by 32,000 "swindlers"—all of whom should be evicted, I presume. Next he would abolish the national debt, as he did not see why this generation should pay the debts of previous ones, and he would also abolish all privileged classes. Of course, the twaddle of mere local blockheads is of no consequence, but there is so much vague uneasiness of one kind or other afloat that I suppose Mr. Gladstone thinks it is as well to let it be known that nothing extreme need be looked for at the hands of the sensible, practical men of business who now sit in Downing-street. Interference with landlord rights, or what have hitherto been acknowledged such, is however not solely advocated by the ignorant democracy. At a recent gathering of the Welsh Liberals at Aberystwith, met to consider what should be done with reference to the evictions of tenants who had voted at the last election contrary to the wishes of their landlords, the introduction of similar measures for Wales as for Ireland was warmly recommended. Now the Ministry are anxious that it should be known they are going to deal with Ireland only, and that they do so because the circumstances are absolutely distinct from those existing in the rest of the United Kingdom. I think I may also state that the ideas which Mr. Meredith Townsend has tried so hard to disseminate through the columns of the *Spectator* on the analogy between Ireland and India will *not* form the basis of any part of the scheme. Our statesmen quite apprehend the radical differences between the two countries and races; even Mr. Bright will not advocate an application of the Bengal settlement to Munster and Connaught. I am also, however, told—and, recollecting what happened last year with the Irish Church measure, I can quite believe it—that of all the members of the Cabinet no one is so opposed to violent revolutionary interference with the Irish land system, or more sensitive as to any infringement on the rights of property, than Mr. Bright. Not even Lord Hartington, or the Lord of Studley Royal, or "the smiling Earl," stands up for proprietorial rights more than the member for Birmingham; yet, after all, why should it seem strange? Is not the *teterrima causa* of the whole dispute, not, shall property in land be held, but who shall hold it, landlord or tenant?

Meanwhile, Mr. Chichester Fortescue has gone back to Ireland for more information, and on that, when procured, the Cabinet will brood in December, hatching something of course between that date and the end of January.

Three of the elections have been decided—Whitley, where young Gladstone came in triumphantly; Hastings, where Mr. Kay Shuttleworth defeated the Conservative Patrick Robertson; and Edinburgh-Glasgow Universities, where the Conservative E. S. Gordon, late Lord-Advocate, defeated Mr. Smith, of Jordan Hill. The Liberals had a really weak candidate and deserved to lose. At the same time I should not be surprised if they suffered, among the clergy at least, from the odium incurred by the party in connection with the appointment of Dr. Temple to the See of Exeter. Scotland will forgive anything but heterodoxy.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is seriously ill.

I am told a familiar Sunday newspaper, the *Observer*, will expire almost immediately. It has for some time been a losing property, and has been unsuccessfully offered for sale more than once recently.

THE KURRACHEE MARKETS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 6TH DECEMBER.

OUR latest advices by wire from Liverpool, dated the 23rd November, quote Fair Dhollera at 8½d. per lb., and report the market as dull: From Manchester, the latest date is also 23rd November, when 7 lbs. shirtings were quoted at 9s. 1½d.; 8½ lbs., 10s. 6d.; 40s twist, 1s. 4d.; 3 lbs. madapollams, 4s.; and mulls, 4s.

IMPORTS.—Our import market has been rather variable during the past month, changing rapidly from dullness to comparative activity after the termination of the Dewallee holidays; but the recent unfavourable advices received from Bombay and home have had a depressing effect upon the trade, and the business in Manchester goods has fallen off again. On the arrival of the annual kafilas from Kandahar, it was expected that the demand for all descriptions of piece-goods would have improved, but in consequence of the difficulty experienced by the Pathan dealers in disposing of the wool brought by them, they have not operated freely.

The following sales have been effected in grey shirtings:—Five hundred and fifty pieces, 9 lbs. 10-12 ozs. at Rs. 8-6; eight hundred and fifty pieces, 9 lbs. at Rs. 8-1 to Rs. 8-2; seven hundred and fifty pieces, 8 lbs. 10-12 ozs. at Rs. 7-2; two thousand pieces, 8½ lbs. at Rs. 6-6 to Rs. 6-8; one thousand four hundred and fifty pieces, 7 lbs. at Rs. 5-4 to Rs. 5-6; and five hundred pieces fine make at Rs. 5-8-9; and one thousand five hundred pieces, 39 in. 6 lbs. at Rs. 4-9 to Rs. 4-10 per piece.

In grey longcloths there has been no disposition to business, but 40 in. longcloths, it is stated, have lately been enquired for.

T cloths continue to command attention, and it is reported that one thousand pieces (*i. e.* 4 lbs.) have changed hands at Rs. 2-13, and one thousand one hundred and ten pieces (6 lbs.) at Rs. 4-3 to Rs. 4-6 per piece.

Grey madapollams have been in fair request, and about two thousand nine hundred pieces (3 lbs.) have been sold at Rs. 2-5-6 to Rs. 2-6-6 per piece.

The market for grey printers is exceedingly flat. There is no disposition to business, and there is an absence even of inquiry.

White figured shirtings continue inactive.

Turkey red cambrics is a dead letter.

Twills are in limited demand.

Nothing whatever doing in mulls.

The yarn market continues stagnant; and no material change has taken place in prices.

The metal trade has not varied much since my last report, and in some sorts prices have declined considerably.

EXPORTS.—The amount of business done in cotton during the past month may be regarded, under existing circumstances, as satisfactory, but the operations have been mainly for the China market. Owing to holders evincing no disposition to submit to any reduction on current rates, and the unfavourable character of the advices from Liverpool, few transactions have been entered into for the home markets. The sales reported are as follows:—One thousand seven hundred bales "Dhera Mooltan" at Rs. 24-6 to 26-8 per maund, and one hundred and fifty bales "Sind" at Rs. 25-4 to 25-8 for delivery 60 to 90 days hence, and for delivery 70 to 80 days, three hundred and fifty bales "Dhera Mooltan" at Rs. 26, and one hundred bales "Umritsur" at Rs. 25-1 per maund.

The wool trade is not very animated, despite the large arrivals, by kafila, from Khandahar. The sales effected consist of the Khandahar description at Rs. 19 to 19-11, and of the Khelat kind at Rs. 14 to Rs. 14-8 per maund.

The grain market does not evince much activity; the business done has been entirely of a local character. The current quotations are:—Gram (red) Rs. 34 to Rs. 35; wheat (Khonee) Rs. 30 to Rs. 32; thoree Rs. 26 to Rs. 28 per candy of 656 lbs; table rice Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-4 per bag.

The seed market has been depressed throughout the past month, and quotations are purely nominal.

There is not a transaction to note in hemp, and prices are a shade lower.

In saltpetre there have been no operations worthy of notice.

Oils are dull of sale.

Inanimation continues to be the chief feature of the indigo market, and prices have gone down several points.

Hides are quiet.

FREIGHTS.—There is but little to note in connection with our freight market. The Mountain Laurel, 689 tons, and the Trevanion, 477 tons, have left for Calcutta—the former sailed on the 15th ultimo with 21,000 cwts. of salt, and the latter with from 750 to 800 tons of the same article. (The shippers were Messrs. Maher, Noonan & Co.) The Chanticleer, 739 tons, which arrived from Calcutta on the 25th inst., with a cargo of rice, has been chartered to return to that port with salt. The Parana, 750 tons, has well nigh completed her loading, having secured a quantity of cotton and wool at 45s. per ton, about seventy-five pressed bales of hides at 55s. and some bundles at 60s. per ton, and will sail for Liverpool on the 9th or 10th instant. The Sultana, 709½ tons, which has been chartered for London, is still in need of a few hundred bales to complete her. The only ship in harbour now disengaged is the Beth Shan, 663 tons, which arrived in our harbour on the 15th of last month, under the command of Captain Allen, from London, which place she left on the 12th July, consigned to Messrs. Fleming and Co., with a general cargo and eighteen rams for Government. She experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. On the 2nd inst. the mail steamer Burmah took away from here 83 cwts. of indigo for transhipment in Bombay for conveyance to London; and a week after, the Gunga Ranchor Purshad sailed for China with 31 bales of cotton. The following are our present quotations:—London, for seeds 40s.; for cotton and wool 45s.; and for indigo and hides 55s. to 60s. per ton; Liverpool, for seeds 25s., for cotton and wool 45s., and for indigo and hides 55s. per ton.

HOUSES AND HOUSE-RENTS IN BOMBAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:—

'Before the close of the American war, when Bombay was at the zenith of its opulence, sanguine Europeans, who could not see anything before them beyond a continuous run of prosperity, readily took the bait offered them by wily native house-owners; rents just then commenced to rise, and those who wanted houses were either advised, or compelled when houses became scarce, to rent on long leases. It was then the practice to reason after a fashion somewhat similar to this: "The American war may yet continue some years; and England must, so long as that war is waged, look to India only for her cotton. But supposing the war was to come to an end in a year, India will not feel the effect for three, four, or half a dozen years afterwards; for the freed slaves of the Southern States will no longer work in the fields. The fields themselves, neglected during the civil war, will require a year at least to be made fit for cultivation. The planters, tired after a five years' campaign, will be in no humour to sheath the sword and take up instead the ploughshare. On the whole there is every probability of Bombay continuing to enjoy her present prosperity to the end of the present decade at least, and under the circumstances prudence points to a long lease of household property." The result was that engagements for offices or dwellings were immediately made for two, three, or five years; mostly for three. The three years' leases expired during the present year, and now the Bombay papers teem every Monday morning with the advertisements of house agents who have bungalows by dozens at Malabar Hill, Parell, Colaba, and the Fort, "to let;" yet while the advertisements are regularly reproduced, the houses do not appear to be taken up. The solution of the problem is simple. House-owners learned during the "shining times" that they could not better study their own interests than by placing their property entirely in the hands of brokers. A house on which the landlord sought to get a rent of one hundred rupees per month was let by the broker, who is remunerated by a percentage commission on the rent, for rupees one hundred and twenty-five; and the taxes, not an unimportant item, were, as a rule, thrown on the tenant. The tables have now, however, turned on the owner; he leaves his property in the hands of his broker, and the rent-paying public, inclined not to disturb the good understanding, leave it there too.

'It thus happens that there is in Bombay a large number of houses vacant, and which have been vacant some for six months, and are likely to remain so so long as the present understanding between principal and agent continues. So long as house-owners are led by the nose there is no chance of breaking through a state of affairs which compel the heads of families to send their wives and children home, whilst they themselves vegetate at the clubs, or chum in with bachelors. The effort to rent a house direct from the owner is fruitless, and the consequence is, that the property remains unoccupied, the house cumbering the land, whilst its proprietor is blinded into the idea that by continuing a "little longer" without rent he will get a better price for it. A sad mistake. But as the effects of this holding out for better rents is telling on the servants of Government whose means at best are but limited, it is a pity that the authorities do not allow public servants to take up their quarters in the vast range of pendals, built five years ago on the Esplanade for the accommodation of public offices, all of which have been vacant during the past year or two by the transfer of the offices to Poona. At a rough calculation these pendals can accommodate fifty families, or say, thirty families of Government servants—these families are, as a rule, numerous and often bulky. Government has repeatedly declared its intention not to interfere with free trade, and it will not consequently trammel owners with a "house letting bill;" but it can certainly do its employés a good turn by giving thirty or forty of them cheap quarters in a healthy locality, and thereby lend a hand to snap through the present combination between landlord and agent, by throwing another thirty or forty houses on the market. Why should rents be maintained at the high prices obtained years ago when the Bank of Bombay was only too ready to lend,—save the mark,—give a lakh of rupees to anyone who had brass enough to ask it—when the bottom of the bank's chest would have given way had not divers and sundries come to its relief? Those days are gone now, and wiser times have set in, and why should not Government do so charitable an act as to teach landlords wisdom and give their poorer servants better houses to live in? Besides this a small income would be derived from the pendals which now cost something for watchmen.'

BOMBAY.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.—"L. Z." should send us his name.

KAIRA.—We learn from a correspondent that a bad type of fever is at present prevalent at Kaira.

SURVEY OF HACKERIES.—Up to Friday last the Commissioner of Police granted 210 licenses to owners of hackeries.

DR. T. G. HEWLETT, Health Officer for the City of Bombay, was among the passengers who arrived here by the last mail steamer.

RAO BAHADOOR BHOOLANATH SARABHOY resumed charge of his appointment as Principal Sudder Ameen at Kaira on the 7th instant.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday a house fell at Nowrojee Hill, and a man named Puria was severely hurt thereby, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Saturday a woman named Gunga was admitted into the Jamsetjee Hospital, having that morning taken a dose of opium with a view to commit suicide.

THE MEADOW STREET OBSTRUCTION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Joota Toolsee and two other Hindoo sharebrokers were fined in the sum of ten rupees each, for causing an obstruction at the entrance of Meadow Street.

FIRE.—At about one o'clock on Saturday a fire broke out in a stable at Breach Candy, belonging to Casee Roopa. The fire was soon put out by the exertions of the neighbouring people. The damage done to the property is estimated at Rs. 100 only.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Saturday a Hindoo woman named Futhoo, who seem to have had some dispute with her husband, threw herself into the sea at Carnac Bunder. Two natives who observed her immediately jumped into the water and took her out alive. The woman was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.—We learn from the weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th November, that fever was reported to prevail to a less extent than in the previous fortnight throughout the collectorate, and that cattle were free from disease.

THE STEAMER BUSHIRE, Captain Hutchinson, sailed yesterday to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with the following passengers:—Captain R. E. Edwards, Major Edwards, Mr. F. R. Desai, Captain Worgan, Major and Mrs. Bonus and two children, Mr. W. A. Robert, Mr. Alfred Penaclay, Bishop Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Fearn and two children, Mr. T. Butler, Mr. Cassim Boza, and twenty-seven deck passengers.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in the institution during the last month was 506; of these 277 were Hindoos, of whom 215 were males; 21 Mussulmans, 14 being males; 196 Parsees, 98 being males; 6 Christians, 3 being males; and 6 of other castes, 5 being males. With regard to ages there were 80 under ten years of age, 100 under twenty, 260 between twenty and forty, 56 between forty and sixty, and 25 upwards of sixty. Out of the 506 patients treated, 245 were cured, 187 absented, and 74 are remaining under treatment.

THE work at the Council House, Poona, has been stopped since Thursday last.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 13.

IT is stated that Mr. C. J. Kemball will succeed to the appointment of Judge and Session Judge of Poona on Mr. White's appointment to the Bench of the High Court.—*Ibid.*

WE believe that Mr. R. F. [illegible], solicitor to (the Bengal) Government, now on leave in England, has resigned his appointment. It is said that a legal gentleman from Bombay is likely to succeed him.—*Indian Daily News.*

Nos. 4 and 6 Batteries 6th Brigade Royal Artillery have been directed to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing their annual practice at that station.—*Sind News*, Dec. 9.

THE BISHOP OF BOMBAY'S VISIT TO SIND.—The arrangements for the pastoral visitation of the Bishop of Bombay are now complete. His Lordship is to leave Bombay so as to arrive here on the 18th instant. As we announced before, he will spend Christmas amongst us, during which he will pay a visit to Manora. He will then proceed by railway to Kotree and thence over to Hydrabad, holding Confirmation there. He will then in succession visit Sukkur, Shikarpore and our frontier station Jacobabad, at each of which he will spend one Sunday at least. It is said that he may probably take a run along the Mekran Coast visiting the different telegraph stations. We think this highly improbable. During the stay of the Lord Bishop amongst us a sacred concert is to be given at the Frere Hall, the proceeds will be placed to the credit of the K. K. & I. E. School building fund.—*Ibid.* [It will be seen from another paragraph that Bishop Douglas left Bombay for Kurrachee yesterday.]

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th, 1-21 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 8th Dec., 4-59 P.M.; *via* Russia, service, 9th Dec., 4-16 P.M., Private, 26th Nov., 11 P.M.

TOWN DUTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Times of India* may compliment Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee as much as it likes, but it is a mistake to suppose that had he proposed the abolition of the disgraceful toll on grain it would have been carried. Your contemporary seems to have forgot that Mr. Furdoonjee was himself instrumental in affording the Legislature an opportunity of legalising so "barbarous" an impost, for if you will turn to your file for your issue of the 5th November 1868, you will find that he was the proposer of the resolution in favour of the town duties. It may now suit his purpose to change his ground, but I suppose we must look at it in the light of

When the Devil was sick,
the D—l a saint would be.
When the Devil was well
the devil a saint was he.

A HATER OF TOWN DUTIES.

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FRERE LA[illegible] AND PIE[illegible] COMPANY.

On Saturday aft[illegible]oon, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareh[illegible]rs of the Frere Land and Pier Company was held in t[illegible] office of the secretary and treasurer—Mr. Ahmedbh[illegible] Habibbhoy in the chair—to determine the amount o[illegible]mpensation to be paid to Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee B[illegible]jee, secretary and treasurer of the company, in con[illegible]ation of his valuable services, on his retirement from [illegible] office of secretary and treasurer; to cancel clause [illegible] of the article of association of the company; and [illegible] appoint Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co. secreta[illegible] and treasurers of the company.

The Secretary and Treasurer then re[illegible] the report of the directors, which was as follows :—

To the shareholders of the Frere Land an[illegible] Pier Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN,—The advertisement conven[illegible] this meeting must have prepared you for the busin[illegible] you will be asked to dispose of this day. As a p[illegible]nary to the same, your directors do not thi[illegible] out of place to state that since August last, [illegible] the present company fairly started in its care[illegible] everything that appeared likely to render it a payin[illegible] concern has been attempted. The directors were als[illegible] just about commencing the required works of improvement to the company's property, when they heard of a movement amongst a portion of the shareholders for which the principal object was to transfer the office of the secretary and treasurer of the company from the present incumbent to the firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co. Your directors therefore thought it prudent to defer action in matters involving large expenditure of money until the said movement should be so shaped as to prove satisfactory to all concerned. This being arranged, and immediately on the receipt of the requisition which will be presently read, your directors invited you to meet together and dispose of the demand made by the requisitionists. Before your proceeding with that question, the directors think it right to suggest that, should this meeting, or the major portion of its members, deem it desirable to agree with the requisitionists, the shareholders, previous to passing formal resolutions to give effect to the wishes of the requisitionists, ought to recognise formally the value of the assistance rendered during the anxious times when the so-called "Frere Company" had been passing through so many difficulties, by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, our secretary and treasurer, and to make compensation to him for the loss of his situation. Your directors may state that a reward of at least Rs. 15,000 is well deserved by that gentleman; as for themselves the directors have simply to state that their best efforts will be earnestly exerted as hitherto for promoting the interests of the company. There are about Rs. 1,50,000 available for purposes of the company, and it is intended to invest forthwith a moiety of this sum on such works of improvement as are absolutely necessary, viz., the construction of the lock gate at the head of the canals, the repairs and completion of the canals and roads, improving the timber basin, &c. The plans and estimates for these are ready, tenders have been invited and received from parties willing to undertake such works on contract, and actual operations will be earnestly commenced as soon as the now pending question is determined. Referring you to statement A, relating to the affairs of the company, you are requested to proceed with the business you are invited to dispose of.

The above report was explained in the Vernacular to the non-English-speaking shareholders by Mr. Motiram Bhugubhoy.

The requisition, signed by more than twenty shareholders, holding in the aggregate more than one-fourth of the shares of the company, and requesting that motions should be put to the meeting for cancelling clause 100 of the articles of association, and for the appointment of Sir Charles Forbes & Co. as secretaries and treasurers of the company, was then read to the meeting.

Mr. M. DeQuadros then called attention to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee to the company. From his own knowledge, he said, he could assure them that but for the financial scheme brought forward by Mr. Muncherjee, which had proved so successful, this company would have now been in the Insolvency Court. Such was the dread, before Mr. Muncherjee's scheme was brought forward, that shareholders would not even transfer shares to their own names; this, however, had all been altogether altered by Mr. Muncherjee's scheme, and his compromising and inducing creditors to give up certain claims against the company. (Hear, hear.) They had agreed to retain Mr. Muncherjee as long as he liked, and as certain shareholders had thought it well, for reasons best known to themselves, to propose a change, it would be ungrateful on their part if they did not express their appreciation and gratitude to Mr. Muncherjee, which could only be done by giving him something substantial. He, therefore, begged to propose—"That this meeting, appreciating the value of the assistance rendered by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, secretary and treasurer to the Frere Land and Pier Company (Limited) during the anxious times when the so-called 'Frere Company' had been passing through so many difficulties, resolves that the sum of Rs. 18,000 be paid out of the company's funds to that gentleman on his resignation of the office of secretary and treasurer." Though, perhaps, this might appear a large sum, it was, he thought, really a small one; for Mr. Muncherjee had accepted Rs. 6,000 a year, simply because he knew the company was not able to pay more, and the shareholders intended to give him a more liberal salary.

Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Baroocha said that when everybody had forsaken the company, Mr. Muncherjee had set it right, and therefore he had much pleasure in seconding the motion.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee then said—I am obliged to you for the consideration shown me as expressed in the resolution the shareholders have this day passed regarding me. My office, as well as those of the directors ever since I took charge of the Frere Company's concern, has been a bed of thorns. The difficulties and discouragements in extricating the concern from its most embarrassed situation have been of no ordinary character. Before the Frere Land and Pier Company became a fact established, few were found willing to believe in the possibility of its predecessors escaping from insolvency, or their properties from the auctioneer's hammer. Perseverance, tact, and hard efforts, accomplished at last what seemed first utterly impracticable. Your concern has emerged from what so long seemed a hopelessly lost condition into one of present safety and prospective prosperity. I was just looking forward to the day when I would have had the pleasure of producing before you an abstract of account showing a respectable profit instead of heavy losses, as had been the case till recently. But fortune seemed to have determined otherwise, as must be patent to every one witnessing this day's proceedings. As secretary and treasurer of the Frere Land Companies, my post has been all along full of the greatest anxiety. But I am advised that the less said on this point the better will it be for all concerned. It has been the earnest wish of many shareholders holding large number of shares, that I should fight and remain with the company. But, gentlemen, however certain I am, that if I did so, I would succeed and cause disappointment to those desiring otherwise, I think it much better not to remain with the company where an unpleasantness has once arisen. Notwithstanding all that has happened, nobody can ever deprive me of the sweet solace of having done my duty to the best of my power under so many trying circumstances, and of the satisfaction that I shall ever feel for the success with which Providence has crowned my efforts. Thanking therefore you, gentlemen (particularly those friends who have been willing to stand fast by me in a just cause), for the consideration shown me this day, in conclusion, I beg to say that the new secretaries and treasurers (to be appointed this day), I have no doubt from their well known character, will do all in their power to further the success of the company. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee, seconded by Mr. Ramdas Purshotum, it was agreed by a large majority—"That clause 100 of the articles of association of the company be cancelled."

Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhoy proposed—"That the partners for the time being of the firm of Messrs Sir Charles Forbes & Co. be, and they hereby are, appointed secretaries and treasurers of the company, and as such secretaries and treasurers they shall have the general management of the business of the company, subject to the control of, and under the direction of, the board of directors of the company."

This motion was seconded by Mr. Vullubjee Toolseydas.

Mr. Framjee Sorabjee Baroocha wished to know what advantage was expected from the transfer. The company had only lately been extricated from its difficulties by Mr. Muncherjee, and no opportunity had been afforded to him for developing its resources.

Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee pointed out to Mr. Framjee, that Mr. Muncherjee himself thought the least said on this point the better for all concerned. The meeting seemed to have acquiesced in that, and it would be serving no friendly part to anybody to start a discussion on this point.

Mr. M. Roonan said that as one of the requisitionists he had purposely kept quiet, because the requisitionists did not wish to explain what motives had led them to get up this requisition; but——

The Chairman here interrupted Mr. Roonan by asking him if he was a qualified shareholder.

Mr. Roonan—I think I am a shareholder.

The Chairman—But are you a shareholder qualified to act at this meeting?

Mr. Roonan—Well, I am a shareholder.

The Chairman—I must tell you, you cannot speak at any meeting of the company till you are properly qualified.

Mr. Roonan said the requisitionists had purposely refrained from stating their reasons, because they intended to state hereafter the advantages of the change.

A decided disinclination to allow Mr. Roonan to speak was here expressed by the meeting, and that gentleman resumed his seat.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

On the motion of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, seconded by Mr. M. R. DeQuadros, it was agreed—"That the sum of Rs. 700 be paid monthly as remuneration of the secretaries and treasurers until the gross annual revenue of the company shall amount to a sum which will yield a commission at 5 per cent. larger than the last-named sum, when their remuneration shall be a commission of 5 per cent. on the gross revenue of the company."

Mr. Kessowjee Naik then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and in doing so observed that whatever sum was paid to Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, it would not be an adequate remuneration for the services he had rendered to the company. Mr. Muncherjee deserved the thanks of the shareholders for his services, and he had no hesitation in thus declaring his opinion publicly.

The thanks were passed and the proceedings then terminated.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Her Majesty's Indian relief screw troopship Serapis, Captain John Soady, embarked the following troops at Portsmouth on Saturday Nov. 13th. 15th Hussars—Col. Wygram, Majors Burrell and Swindley, Surg.-Major Stewart; Capts. Pearson, Humphreys, Walker, Maxwell, Gregory, Luck, and Langtry; Lieuts. Brown, Blackett, Body, Bryan, White, Beck, and Davison; Cornets Cookson, Kay, Hamilton, Sullivan, Rennell, Smirke, and Holland; Adjt. Briscoe, Paymaster Lacelle, wife, and child, Assist.-Surgs. Renton and Martin; Ridingmasters Robinson and Stainland, and Veterinary-Surg. Healy. 9th Brigade Royal Artillery—Lieut. Col. Gray, Mrs. Gray, and child; Assist.-Surg. Kynesy, wife, and child; Capt. Sadlier and wife, Second Capt. Bond and wife; Lieuts. Brown and wife, Johnson, Stephen, and Browell and Mrs. Browell. 8th Brigade Royal Artillery—Capts. Warry and Totenham, Lieut.-Chapman. 5th Brigade—Lieuts. Longcroft and Campbell. 6th Brigade—Lieut. Mayhaw. 19th Brigade—Lieut. Leach, Ensign Best, 104th Foot; Ensign Spens, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot; Lieut. Fryer, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles; Quartermaster Guernsey, 45th Foot; Second-Capts. Nelson, R. A., and Alexandre, A.; Assist.-Surgeons Clifton, R.H.A.; Rahelly, C[illegible]wn, and Waghorn, Staff; Lieut. Syall and Second-Fo[illegible] Tillard, R.A.; Ensign Kellie, 2nd Battalion 10th and [illegible] Ensign Gosling, 45th Regiment; men, women, and [illegible]ldren. 15th Hussars—460 non-commissioned officers [illegible]d men, 56 women, 73 children; draughts for various [illegible]iments—540 non-commissioned officers and men, 37 [illegible]en, 65 children. The Serapis also took out to Alexand[illegible] Lieut. A. Duthie, R.N., to join Her Majesty's [illegible]n relief screw troopship Malabar, four warrant office[illegible]nd 19 seamen.

FORT POLI[illegible] COURT.—13TH DECEMBER.

(BEFORE [illegible]NA MOROJEE, Esq.)

A SEA CASE.—Mich[illegible] McCarthy and two other seamen of the British sh[illegible] Peerless were charged with wilful disobedience of la[illegible] commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship [illegible]nd were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a [illegible]tnight.

THEFT OF A TONY.—Chirpa[illegible]eera, a fisherman, was charged with stealing from [illegible] pattimar a tony (or small boat.) He was also charg[illegible] with another similar offence and was sentenced to fiv[illegible] months' hard labour.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Oodowjee Pr[illegible]e was sentenced to five months' imprisonment for o[illegible]ining by false pretences one rupee and eight ann[illegible] from Rama Bowajee.

THEFTS.—Rama Luxmon was charged [illegible]h stealing a quantity of rice belonging to Tickum [illegible]njee, and was sentenced to receive six stripes.—Ra[illegible] Gunnoo was sentenced to receive eight stripes for s[illegible]ling a silver waist belt belonging to Marootee Saijee.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—13TH DE[illegible]

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

ASSAULT.—Mahomed Ameer was charged with committing an assault against the person of Ameena, woman, and was on conviction fined five rupees, or in default sentenced to be imprisoned for seven days.

GAMBLING.—Allaruckia Mahomed and five others were charged with gambling in a public place. On information received Mr. Inspector Sweeney went to the place where defendants were gambling. He found them sitting in a circle and gambling with cards, and as soon as he laid hold of one of them the others ran away, but they were soon arrested by a police peon. The defendants were convicted and fined five rupees each, with an alternative of seven days' imprisonment.—Mahadoo Luxamon and Dewjee Luxamon were charged with a similar offence, and were on conviction fined one rupee each.

THEFT.—Ameerkhan Sirdarkhan, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a gold ornament, value Rs. 10, belonging to Dackoo Rama. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

THE NEW HOTEL AT CAIRO.

As the opening of the Suez Canal is turning men's minds towards Egypt, the *Builder* describes the Oriental Hotel Company's new hotel at Cairo, which has recently been opened for the convenience of travellers to the Nile, and by the overland route to India, as also for the reception and accommodation of the many invalids who find benefit from a winter residence in Cairo. The hotel is beautifully situated, facing the gardens of the Ezbekiah and the Rue de Boulaac, and commands a good view of the Pyramids. The foundation-stone was laid in Jan., 1865. The hotel, when completed, is intended to form a quadrangle (with large open gardens in the centre), of which only the principal front, facing the Boulevard d'Ezbekiah, and a portion of the return fronts facing the Rue de Boulaac and the new street, have been as yet erected. The building is Franco-Italian in style, and has been erected from the designs, and under the superintendence of Mr. C. G. Wray, of London. It is constructed with stone from the neighbouring quarries, with terra-cotta enrichments which were sent from London, as also were all the woodwork and fittings. The portion at present built has a frontage toward the Boulevard d'Ezbekiah of about 400ft in length, and returns about 86ft towards the Rue de Boulaac, and about 140ft towards the new street, and it is about 70ft high. It contains upon the ground floor a *café*, 61ft by 36ft; *table d'hôte* room, about 80ft by 30ft; bazaar, 61ft by 36ft; billiard-room and suites of public offices, all 21ft high; as also a grand staircase, 60ft by 23ft; and at the rear a kitchen department, serving-rooms, and other offices. The hotel is surrounded on all floors by wide verandahs, affording a passage way around the building, and supplying a comfortable lounge. The *table d'hote* room is supplied with an orchestra for evening entertainments, and is laid with parquetrie, so as to afford a dancing floor. The total cost of the portion of the building already erected has exceeded £100,000.

CUTLER PALMER'S WINE CIRCULAR.

LONDON: 44, MARK LANE, 19th November, 1869.

WE have the pleasure to submit the following "extracts" from letters received from our agents in the wine districts, concerning the vintages just completed.

Our BORDEAUX House writes:—"The weather served us well during the last month the fruit was on the vines, and had it not been for the fortunate continuation of rain and sunshine during that period, the grapes, when gathered, would have been little better than currants. It is somewhat early to speak of the new wines with absolute confidence, but we shall be much mistaken if they do not take rank with those of 1834, '46, '47, '48, &c. The yield, under the circumstances, has been most favourable."

"We confirm our report of last year touching 1868's, they are maturing well, and our friends will, we are sure, appreciate them when ready for shipment."

EPERNAY.—"Very good, but also very little, and the new wines have been fetching extremely high prices. 1868's are developing quite as we could wish." (The popularity in India of this and the German sparkling Wines is a source of gratification to us, but likewise of much anxiety, owing to the serious losses we make through breakage and deterioration. Constant endeavours are made on our part to introduce improvements in mode of corking, packing, &c., meanwhile we must continue to claim indulgence for occasional shortcomings in the condition of these wines, as such are caused by heat of climate, improper stowage in transit up country, &c., and also oftentimes by excessive iceing.) —*Extract from C. P. & Co.'s Annual Report of* 1868.

DIJON.—"Our new vintage greatly resembles that of 1865, and is of remarkable quality as far as we can judge at present. We repeat our good opinion of last year's wines,—they are fruity, generous, and ripe."

THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.—"The vintage is progressing towards completion. We believe that the wines will not be remarkable for excellence, but that they will be good, nevertheless, we feel sanguine, although not comparing with those of last year."

JEREZ.—"The wine made is very good, but we are sorry to say the quantity is very short of what it should be; at any rate it will be valuable stock to hold, and we are well satisfied with the provision we have made of it."

OPORTO.—"Our grapes were ruined by the bad weather in September, and most of the wine made is not fit for exportation. It is lucky we can fall back on our excellent 1868's. We shall not have to trouble you again with any reference to 1869's."

COGNAC.—"The vintage has been highly successful, and the new wine promises to make excellent brandy in point of quality."

From the foregoing it will be seen that almost in every case we can place reliance upon this year's wines. We have now had two excellent vintages in succession, and look forward with much satisfaction to the prospect of being able to follow up the good wines of 1865 with others equally good.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on December 11.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	·882	inches.
Temperature of the Air	75·9	„
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7	„
Dew Point	65·2	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·701	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·0	„
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following days	82·9	„
Minimum do. do.	70·4	„
Gen. Direction of Wind NE, NW, NNW, N.		
Movement in 24 hours	245	miles.

THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CIRCULAR TO THE PROPRIETORS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
45, FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.,
13th November, 1869.

SIR,—I am desired by the Board in conveying to you the above notice convening an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors, for Monday, the 22nd inst., to call the attention of the shareholders to the present aspect of the question of railway extension in India, especially as affecting their undertaking.

The Government, as is now well known, have laid down a scheme for the construction of several thousand additional miles of railway in India. Of these, they propose to make the principal lines themselves, using in some instances the agency of the existing companies for the constructions of extensions or branches to their already sanctioned lines.

In prosecution of this plan, His Grace the Duke of Argyll has communicated with the directors to the effect that, while reserving the Rajpootana (or Delhi and Agra) line for construction by Government, he offers to this company the extension to Veerumgaum and Wudwan in Kattiawar, about 73 mils in length, on the following terms and conditions, viz.:—

I. The capital to be raised under the Government Guarantee of interest at 5 per cent. per annum, the shares being issued at such premium, and on such terms as may be considered advisable at the time of issue.

II. The extension, when completed, to form part and parcel of the existing undertaking.

III. The clause in the existing contract as to the division of surplus profits to be revised; such profits (over 5 per cent. per annum) being divided equally between the Government and the company during the whole period of the contract, and the Secretary of State cancelling the existing debt for guaranteed interest, and taking no account as against the company of future advances.

IV. A more defined power to be given to Government in repect of the Veerumgaum-Wudwan extension during its construction, in reference to "supervision" and "possession as remedy."

With regard to this proposal by Government, the Board would remind the proprietors that, owing principally to the sea competition, the time when the existing line (apart from any extensions) will earn the full guaranteed interest may still be considered as somewhat distant. Hence the anxiety of the Board and the officers of the company that economical and fruitful extensions should be made with as little delay as possible. In such a category would certainly be placed those into Kattiawar (the produce of which province is now principally carried by sea) and the cotton producing districts of Guzerat. They can be made at a low rate of cost; they will be worked with the company's present rolling stock; and they will bring a large accession of traffic to the existing line, whilst greatly aiding in the development of the trade of the country. Other short branches in the same category might hereafter be successfully carried out.

The Rajpootana line, when constructed and connected with the existing railway (and in relation to which this company has an unquestionable claim), will add considerably to the through traffic, and will constitute [illegible]far the shortest route between Bombay and Delhi a[illegible] Agra.

[illegible]e directors, deeming it essential therefore, both for [illegible] development of the country and the profit of the existi[illegible] line, that extensions such as those referred to should [illegible]made, are prepared to recommend the terms propose[illegible]y the Secretary of State for the adoption of the propr[illegible]tors, and thus to co-operate with the Government i[illegible] the improvement of the internal communications of I[illegible]a.

With regar[illegible] to the surplus profits, the company may possibly be giv[illegible] up something in admitting the Government to an e[illegible]ual partnership in them for the whole term of the contr[illegible]t; but on the other hand, the debt to the Governmen[illegible]or interest advances (amounting to £1,660,856 to the 30[illegible] June last), with interest thereon is cancelled, a simple [illegible]arrangement is substituted, and the advent of surplu[illegible]profits is brought nearer by the construction of the new[illegible]nes.

It will be seen that th[illegible] more defined power referred to in condition No. 4 will [illegible] no way affect the existing undertaking.

The Board recommend th[illegible]oregoing proposal to the shareholders for their accep[illegible]nce, and resolutions for this purpose will be submitte[illegible] at the extraordinary general meeting on the 22nd in[illegible]tant.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

J. A. BAYNES, Secretary.

RESPECTABLE AMUSEMENTS.

WHAT are respectable amusements? We mean what are considered such in Calcutta? Cricket and croquet rank as the most innocent of pleasures, though the latter is not without its dangers. A picnic, if the company be select, may be enjoyed without a loss of social caste, but the opera is the most refined and aristocratic of delights. At all these—cricket, croquet, and opera (though at cricket the ladies are most pleased when it is "all over"), the pleasures of flirting and small talk may be carried on without let or hindrance, many a man who could never put his ball through a hoop has found himself fairly caught in the matrimonial hoop on the lawn; but the confirmed bachelor prefers the opera, as though noisier yet less dangerous ground. To women who marry to flirt, and to flirts who flirt to marry, the opera has peculiar attractions; and it being a fashionable entertainment, of course nothing better can be said in its favour. Were it not so, it would be a social mystery why English people go to the opera. Foreigners go to hear the music, and they understand what they hear. Your genuine Englishman goes because it is the fashion to go, because it is expensive, and because his appearance there argues amongst his neighbours who can't afford the like pleasure, that he is somebody in the social scale; about music he knows as much, and cares as much, as the chair he sits upon; but it is the right thing to do the opera and he does it. It is to him a frightful social penal infliction, but being an aristocratic punishment, he bears his fate like a martyr. He would be ostracised from society did he do otherwise; his wife and daughters would turn against him in wrath—his would be a house divided against itself, and his last state would be worse than his first when he yielded to the influence of fashion. He finds, therefore it is better to submit, and he therefore patronizes that which he hates and which bores him. The ladies are quite as indifferent to the charms of song and melody, but are more determined on the necessity of appearing at the opera. The *Times* long inveighed against the wickedness of Verdi's *Traviata*, but it might have kept its lectures and warnings in the MS., for *Traviata* continues to be played, and its syren songs to be sung, and if no fair one is made the better thereby, none are made the worse. The fair frequenters of the opera house trouble themselves little about the plot. Hecuba is nought to them, nor they to Hecuba. They go simply to see and to be seen, and if the musical enthusiast regrets such indifference to the concord of sweet sounds the moralist must rejoice that in the atmosphere of evil, Innocence can breathe so freely. Leaving the opera let us go to the theatre—we are writing, be it remembered, of Calcutta;—what a falling off is here! Aristocratic Chowringhee shuns the house as if it were plague-stricken. Does it fear to meet vulgar Entally, or dread the contamination of Bow Bazaar? Not a bit of it! Chowringhee will brave all dangers of such kind, provided that the performance be under the patronage of the Governor-General; and it will even throng to the humble Circus if His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal be the patron of the night. These absent, Chowringhee is absent. Shakespeare himself might strut on the stage of Mr. Lewis' Theatre, and the veritable Mazeppa ride the wild horse at Abell's Circus, but without the attraction of a Patron Saint of Fashion, the one would play and the other ride to "a beggarly account of empty boxes." The late Mr. Charles Kean, when in Austr[illegible] wrote to the editor of one of the Calcutta journ[illegible] saying that to visit India was the dream of his life, and inquired whether it would pay his expenses to give—with Mrs. Kean—readings from Shakespeare. We do not know if the reply ever reached him; but we believe it was to the effect that Shakespeare, if known here, was certainly not appreciated, and that no actor could ensure for himself a full house unless he could sing local personalities with a blackened face or engage a Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief as the patron of the night's entertainment. How is the social philosopher to account for this? An English drama should be better understood by Englishmen than an Italian Opera; the music is better appreciated, owing to organ-grinding reminiscences, and yet the theatre does not draw as does the opera house. Fashion will not allow it.

It is to be hoped that this idiotic *kotowing* to fashion will soon cease, though the visit of His Royal Highness will, we fear, not tend to so devoutly wished for a consummation. Women will still offer themselves as victims to this Juggernauth, and will go on in the way they have ever done for Fashion not Love is now the Lord of all.—*Calcutta Daily Examiner*, Dec. 7.

THEFT OF NEARLY £1,000 BY BOYS.—The *Manchester Guardian* of Nov. 19 says, that a couple of boys are just now "wanted" by the police at Walsall, on the charge of being concerned in the theft some weeks ago of nearly £1,000 (in gold, notes, and drafts) from the premises of Messrs. Duynan, Lewis, and Lewis, solicitors of that town. Their names are Samuel Thompson, aged 16, lately in Messrs. Duynan's employ, and Thomas Simpson, aged 17, one of his associates. Thompson continued to attend to his duties, without exciting suspicion until Saturday last. He has since been absent from home, and he and the other have been traced to London, where they had engaged berths in a vessel about to sail for Australia. This latter fact came to the knowledge of Simpson's father before it was known to the police, and he made inquiries at the shipping office which alarmed the lads and caused them to abscond, whither it is not known.

CONSIDERATE HINTS.

A CORRESPONDENT in Oudh sends the *Englishman* an extract from a proclamation signed "L. Barrow," and dated 2nd December, which deserves to be preserved.

"In making arrangements for the attendance of talukdars, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners are to bear it fully in mind that the Chief Commissioner strongly deprecates the idea of any profuse or unnecessary expenditure being incurred. The talukdars as a body are to have it impressed upon them that *the dresses and caparisons bought for the last durbar will do very well for this* and officers might use their influence to prevent (or indeed if necessary prohibit) from attendance those talukdars who are much involved and unable to bear such outlay as is inevitable.

"Further, talukdars should be made to understand that it is not desired that they should come attended by large bodies of retainers. The object as regards the procession is to have a show of elephants: that will give dignity to those who bring them and afford pleasure to His Royal Highness, to whom the sight of an elephant procession will be a novelty. But it is no novelty to His Royal Highness to see crowds of human beings, and thus while large bodies of retainers would constitute the main item of expenditure, their entertainment would be attended by no compensating advantage. In the mere public spectacle, *they would be nowhere!* In the Durbar they would be of no possible use, for they would be altogether unseen, and the heavy expense of bringing them into Lucknow may therefore well be avoided."

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE prospectus of another Indian Assurance Society comes to us from Madras. It is to be called *the South Indian Mutual Assurance Association.* The prospectus presents no new features. As far as we can see, it is meant to be a purely local affair based on the collapse of the Madras agency of the Albert Assurance Company. It seems to us that the assurers in this society would do well, instead of frittering away their strength, to wait for the results of the efforts made by their representatives in London, in conjunction with the majority of the English and other policy-holders, to retieve the consequences of the suspension of the society.—*Englishman*, Dec. 8.

THREE executive P. W. D. charges have been abolished in the Central Provinces with result of saving to the State of some five lakhs per annum—the Kunhan Bridge, Nimar and Southern Road Divisions.—*Mofussilite*, Dec. 7.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A serious accident by which three coolies (two men and one woman) lost their lives, and another was seriously injured, occurred between Shaipoora and Belpathar, on the G. I. P. R. line, a few days ago. It appears that the coolies were, contrary to orders, sitting on the side of one of the ballast trucks, and that when the train was put in motion they were jerked off on to the rails with the result described.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, Dec. 8.

WE hear from Ceylon that the Government have purchased eleven Gulf Arabs at an average cost of £80 each for the use of The Duke of Edinburgh and his suite during their visit to the Island.—*Englishman*, Dec. 10.

THE BENGAL MASONIC ASSOCIATION.—This Association established during last year under the presidency of the Provincial Grand Master and devoted to the education of the children of indigent Freemasons in Bengal, is progressing surely and steadily. One excellent rule prohibits any encroachment on sums invested on the capital account, which already amounts to Rs. 9,500, invested in the names of Trustees under Act XXI. of 1860. The first year was of course devoted to collecting sums to form the capital required, but during the present year a sum of Rs. 557-13-7, is available for expenditure, which will be devoted to the purpose of the fund. We hope soon to see the Association in a position to benefit many poor children, and it is as well worthy of support in this country as the Freemason's schools in England. —*Ibid.*

THE AGRA BANK.—We learn that Messrs. Fitzgerald and Son's tender for the erection of the New Agra Bank has been accepted. The design has been furnished by Mr. Chisholm, the Government Architect, and the site chosen has been one at the south-eastern end of Armenian Street where the old Sailors' Home once stood. The estimated cost of the erection is about Rs. 48,000.—*Madras Athenæum*, Dec. 8.

WE observe from the last number of the local Gazette, that several Coffee Estates in Coorg, owned by Europeans as well as natives, are being advertised for sale by public auction in satisfaction of Government dues. This is the result of the introduction of the acreage tax, which is levelled alike on cultivated and uncultivated land, and is justly considered a hardship by all planters. The incidence of the tax is most unfair, and while it is ruinous and unjust in a measure to planters, and discourages many from embarking in coffee speculation, it is at the same time, in our opinion, detrimental to the interests of Government. A memorial to the Chief Commissioner was talked of a few months ago praying for a modification of the present rules—what the result has been we have not heard.—*Bangalore Herald*, Dec. 9.

IT is stated in Holy Writ that "a little fire produceth a great matter," and we had an exemplification of it in the story of the cartridges before the mutiny. We regret to observe that a very queer rumour seems to be going abroad that the Duke's advent is to be the herald of a compulsory order for all tiled huts to be broken down, and huts with corrugated iron roofs built. At the same time we are informed that the Police go about numbering the huts, which is supposed to lend a colour to the absurd rumour. It is as well to know these things in time, and it is fortunate that the rumour at present is confined to Calcutta. Native rumours and the state of feeling all over the country should be carefully watched, and we sincerely trust that no mischief will accrue from the Prince's visit.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 10.

THE following are the latest reliable news from Central Asia:—The Ameer finds it unnecessary to proceed to Candahar. Ismael Khan has made overtures to the Ameer, which have been favourably received. Abdool Ruhman Khan, who is supposed at present to be in Khiva, has been invited by Ishak Khan to make his way to Kulale to make a demonstration. If Ismael Khan is sincere, the Ameer will not care much for what the other two may do; but should the three lay their heads together, the Ameer may yet have hard fighting to retain his Toorkistan possessions. The present accessions of the winter season, however, closes all military operations for the time, and probably before next spring the few remaining rebels will be convinced of the hopelessness of their cause.—*Ibid.*

COLONEL J. T. WALKER, R.E., Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey, is down at the Presidency to confer with Colonel Thuillier, the Surveyor-General, as to the advisability of having only one office. The question is also to be decided where the office is to be located. On this point it is probable that the recommendation will be to have the office at Dehra Doon. But the question of the union of the two offices may also involve that of the retirement of Colonel Thuillier, whose time must now be nearly up. The union of the two posts of Surveyor-General and Superintendent of the Trigonometrical Survey would have been carried out long ago in the person of Colonel Walker had not Colonel Thuillier stood in the way. The latter's claims, however, for the post of Surveyor-General, were considered too weighty to be passed over; while not being of the scientific branch of the service, he could not take charge of the other branch. The union of the two, and a single office, will likewise prove economical.—*Ibid.*

A CHINESE VIEW OF ENGLISH LAW.—A Chinese thus describes a trial in the English Law Courts:—"One man is quite silent, another talks all the time, and twelve wise men condemn the man who has not said a word."—*La Gaulois.*

THERE has lately been a most horrible massacre perpetrated at Fiji. A Mr. Lettin, who, it is said, was formerly a storekeeper in Melbourne, had shipped about 280 natives on board the French barque Morea. Their ultimate destiny was, it is believed, Queensland; but it seems that the islanders rose *en masse*, and mercilessly killed every white man on board, with the exception of the mate. They then jumped overboard, with the intention of swimming on shore, but only about 30 reached the land, 255 having, it is supposed, been drowned.

IN our condemnation of the use of *propertied* and other similar words in "Table Talk" of last week we were guilty of an unintentional plagiarism. In his "Table Talk," p. 181, Coleridge says—"I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocable *talented* stealing out of the newspapers into the leading reviews and most respectable publications of the day. Why not *shillinged*, *farthinged*, *tenpenced*, &c.? The formation of a participle-passive from a noun is a licence that nothing but a very peculiar felicity can excuse." What would he have said to the *Spectator's propertied*, to which we called attention? Coleridge, however, appears to be in error himself when he calls *talented gifted*, &c., participles-passive. They are more properly adjectives formed from nouns. *Good-tempered*, *good-natured*, &c., are examples of similarly formed adjectives: these words are sanctioned by very general use, and seem well enough in their way; but no first-rate writer that we know of uses either *moneyed*, *talented*, or *propertied*.—*Once a Week.*

JAVA.

BY the latest news from Java we learn that the volcanic mountain Lobetobi had burst into an eruption, accompanied by a severe shock and trembling as if of an earthquake, which lasted for a considerable time. Two villages on the South East side of the mountain were burnt down and two men lost their lives by the burning lava falling on them.

The cultivation of Cinchona is being rapidly extended in Java and plants and seeds have been sent to the Moluccas, Celebes and the West Coast of Sumatra for experimental gardens. The residents in Java are also continually making applications for seeds or cuttings. Analyses of the bark show it to be very strong in alkaloids, and the quinine is said to be of excellent quality.—*Englishman.*

LORD NAPIER ON THE FINE ARTS IN INDIA.

[A LECTURE DELIVERED IN MADRAS.]

GENTLEMEN,—The learned and reverend persons who have preceded me in this chair have addressed you on topics of more momentous interest than that which I have selected. Matters connected with religion, ethics, history, and social science have been successively passed under review. Those are the questions which concern us most deeply, which affect us most strongly, which strike to the basis of society, which involve our temporal and our eternal welfare. I have chosen a theme of a character less grave, one which stands upon the second line, and for the following reasons. It is one upon which little has been said to Indian audiences, yet which may suggest many reflections to the natives of this country; it is, as far as possible, a neutral subject on which I can speak with liberty and without offence; it is congenial to my inclinations, though I may scarcely affirm that it is within my competency; I can approach it with affection if not with sufficient knowledge.

The fine arts, as generally understood, comprehend the arts of architecture, painting, sculpture, and music. I have enumerated them in the order in which they are commonly ranked by the instinctive assent of men, and which fairly represents their relative importance. Architecture is an art of necessity as well as of decoration, it is closely associated with the mechanical sciences, with productive industry, with commerce; with public safety, with public economy, with public health, with the practice of religion. It is the art of the temple, the forum, the market, and the theatre, the art which does the greatest amount of service and provides the greatest amount of recreation for the greatest number. It is the protection and the home of the other arts the most glorious, comprehensive and permanent of all painting including the subordinate arts of design, is placed next on account of the vast range of subjects which it embraces. It is the flexible, faithful, discriminating interpreter, of nature animate and inanimate, in all her manifestations. There is no form, however pure, that the pencil cannot follow, no effect, however transient, that it cannot fix, no event that it cannot commemorate, no passion, no sentiment, that it cannot embody and translate. Painting is a universal language and a universal lesson. Sculpture, of all the arts the most difficult, has a more restricted field. Its aims are more sublime, concentrated, and intense. The material is precious, the manipulation is arduous, the production is costly. It confers on the artist the most durable fame, and affords to the multitude the least enjoyment. While the fine arts are related through architecture to science and through painting and sculpture to history and religion, they are connected by music with poetry. Music by itself as an exponent of human thought is less exact than the two sister arts. Except in the simple form of national and sacred melody it is more fugitive and capricious, yet music has the privilege of being in a higher degree sympathetic and contagious. It contains a voice for every individual joy and sorrow, it transmits the feeling of one with greater energy and warmth to the hearts of all. In attempting to discriminate the fine arts by a few characteristic strokes, I would say that architecture is utility with ornament, painting, instruction and beauty, sculpture, the ideal, music, emotion.

Let us now inquire into the condition of the fine arts in this country with the view of determining how far they severally respond to their proper aims, and how they can be made to do so better.

Architecture comprises two principal elements, material and style.

With reference to material it may be affirmed that all materials are good when good of their kind and appropriately treated. Stone, brick, wood, and iron, the substances most familiar to the builder, have all their proper spheres and uses, and none will be rejected or undervalued by an enlightened taste. The architect indeed shows a superior ability in availing himself of the cheap natural resources at hand, in improving them to the utmost, and in employing them in conformity with their several mechanical properties and plastic or decorative aptitudes. The true artist will despise nothing in nature, but teach nature to obey his craft.

In selecting material then the architect will consider two things chiefly,—(1.) The sources of supply. (2.) The object of the structure; and having selected his material he will use it honestly.

In a country where stone abounds, stone will be used. If it is of a hard quality and difficult to work, the structure will assume a plainer and severer form. The eye of the spectator will be satisfied with the beauty of the outline and of the material. Good taste is a very accommodating and indulgent power. It will not expect from granite what it expects from lime-stone, in fact, it would rather reprobate a curious and superfluous expenditure of labour on an obdurate material. If, on the other hand, the stone is soft and tractable to the chisel, the material will justify a free, diversified, and decorative treatment. If the locality does not afford the facilities desirable for procuring stone, it will probably yield the earths which are fitted for the manufacture of brick, terra cotta, and porcelain; that is, it will offer to the architect a material the basest in bad hands and the best in good, a material which may be neglected and abused in the fashion prevailing around us, but which, when justly handled, becomes imperishable in substance, diversified in colour, susceptible of receiving the most lustrous surfaces, and capable of being moulded to the most intricate and graceful forms. If stone and clay are both wanting, or comparatively expensive, there may be an abundance of timber; and wood has aptitudes for facility and rapidity of construction, for domestic convenience in some climates and for picturesque effects in all, which are peculiar to itself. The use of iron in architecture is rather determined by the object of the building than by the accident of local production, for in its manufactured state, iron can be transported everywhere at a moderate cost.

In asserting that the capital consideration which should guide the architect in the selection of his materials, is local supply, or in, other words, cheapness, it must of course be admitted that this rule admits of exceptions. Almost any material properly used may be made to serve almost any purpose whether of utility or beauty, and the more nature is interrogated the more manifest will this truth become. Yet there are particular cases in which the purposes to which the structure is devoted override the consideration of local production. This is the case for the most part in works of public defence, in sea works, in irrigation works, in buildings which are exposed to unusual concourse, pressure, and wear and tear. For objects of the nature indicated, the use of iron, both in compact and extended forms, has become a most interesting and important subject for inquiry, as iron may be regarded as a universal material. It is impossible for me to make any attempt to determine the limits to which this great innovation of recent days may be eventually carried. I can only here remark that where cast-iron is used for ordinary construction purposes, it is most desirable that florid and elaborate forms should be carefully excluded. In cast-iron work lightness, elegance, simplicity, and variety should be the characteristic qualities. The taste instinctively repudiates cheap decoration derived from mechanical processes alone. Ornament can only command sympathy and admiration when it embodies the direct application of human labour.

Material having been judiciously chosen with reference to supply and destination, it becomes a positive and binding duty on the part of the architect to employ it honestly, by which is meant that the material should not be concealed or made to imitate another material. Concealment and imitation are the cause of many mischiefs and anomalies in architecture. Concealment disguises bad material and hides slovenly work on the part of the executive agency; it indicates a want of contrivance and study upon the part of the architect who will not smother up his material if he knows how to use it. Imitation is still worse. It violates the first principles of the art by making one material do the duty of another with different mechanical forces and properties, while it presents to the sight, which is disgusted but rarely deceived, an imposture in lieu of a reality, which is as bad in art as it is in morals. It is not necessary, however, because we condemn concealment and imitation, to condemn surface painting or colour decoration, which is not only permissible but highly desirable both for the purpose of preserving a perishable material such as wood, or of adorning an ugly one such as iron. It is always wrong to cover up to the exterior of brick buildings with cement and to paint the cement like stone; it is always wrong to make a wooden pillar or an iron pillar look like a marble pillar; but it is not wrong to paint wood or iron or internal stucco in such a manner as to protect them from decay and to produce a cheerful and grateful effect upon the eye, as long as there is no attempt to mask or deny the actual substance. If the rules concerning material which are here enunciated are correct, I need scarcely say that they are in every respect so violated in India on every hand as to rouse the regret and condemnation of all reasonable critics, and to make the virtuous weep. Madras is the epitome of every error that architecture can commit with reference to material. Look at the railway station, the High Court, the Custom House, the sea front of the Fort buildings, all discovering the same shameful condition of chronic disfigurement and decay, all blistered, discoloured, and crumbling, the victims of an unequal strife between the elements and stucco. Yet, at no great distance, there are inexhaustible supplies of the finest stone, and the very soil beneath our feet teems with clay which only requires the skilful exercise of a familiar art to yield qualities of brick and terra cotta competent to resist the attacks of the blast and the spray for ever. The Presidency College and the Sailors' Home are the first attempts to build in an honest manner with undisguised materials, but the art of preparing them is not attained in a day, and I fear that we can scarcely regard these buildings otherwise than as the forerunners of a better era.

I turn my eyes with satisfaction from our own misdeeds to the more attractive errors of our neighbours. Two considerable buildings have been recently erected under English impulse and superintendence in two Native States. I speak of the Public Offices at Bangalore and the Public Offices at Trivandrum. Both countries possess peculiar materials in the highest perfection, and both were in possession of ample financial means. Mysore is the region of granite. Travancore is the region of wood.

At Bangalore it is natural to suppose that in a great public building the plain external walls would be constructed for cheapness and variety of colour of substantial, well prepared, well tinted brick, while the columns, corners, entablatures, and cornices would be composed of gray granite which is procurable with the greatest facility and at comparatively little cost. A more natural, more beautiful and durable combination could scarcely be conceived. But not at all. Instead of this you have an immense, well-distributed and useful pile, constructed of materials too perishable to remain uncovered, so that the whole edifice is cloaked in coment of a very coarse texture and dull uniform hue.

In Malabar there are still on a small scale examples of a very picturesque order of local architecture which has been fashioned gradually in past times in obedience to the properties of the most accessible material and the requisitions of the sun and the monsoon. The solid portions of the structure are of laterite or brick, but the detached and salient parts, the columns, the deep eaves, the high pitched gables, the shady and protected verandahs, the overhanging balconies, are constructed of the splendid woods of the country admirably wrought. The gateways of the Temple at Trichoor, the pagoda at Tellicherry, the older portions of the Palace at Trivandrum, the remarkable ancient residence of the Princes of Travancore at Pudmanavapoorum, offer attractive specimens of an indigenous art which is fast yielding to decay and the usurpations of European conventionalism. But in the construction of the public offices at Trivandrum there was a fortunate opportunity to build with local materials in the native style, and to unite both with the expansions and modifications necessary for the convenience of civilized administration. With brick or laterite for the inner portions of the fabric, with teak and jack-wood for the porticoes and colonnades, the public offices of Trivandrum might in ingenious hands have been made to harmonize with the past and the present, to grace the landscape, to resist the weather and to suit the habits and instinctive tastes of the native officials and population. The opportunity has been signally cast away. There was no want of liberality, no want of good intentions, but the despotism of foreign example was irresistible, and a costly edifice of the familiar plaster, classic type, which looks as if it had been designed in some European art academy in the second decade of the present century, affords an asylum to the cutcherry and durbar of the Maharajah of the Nairs and Moplahs. I may remark that meanwhile the beach at Aleppy was strewed with magnificent timber which the Government of Travancore neither sell nor use.

It is only just to add that the Railway Companies have in India as in England done much to accredit the use of solid, honest and appropriate materials in construction, that the Art School of Madras is solicitous and active in the same direction, and that the Government is building an improved brick and terra cotta kiln under the direction of the Department of Public Works, which will emancipate our public architecture for ever from the tyranny of chunam.

Let us now proceed to consider the question of style. Speaking broadly, there are four styles of architecture disputing the soil of India at the present time: the Hindu or Brahminical, the Mussulman, the European classic and the European mediæval. These several styles claim our attention with reference to cost, to convenience, to beauty and in regard alike to public and to private buildings.

There is no order of architecture belonging to an ancient and civilized people absolutely deficient in the elements of grandeur, and those who neither accept the principles nor admire the decorations of the Brahminical style may yet approach its capital monuments with interest and respect. Long before the traveller reaches the sacred precincts, while he is yet winding slowly over the weary plain, his eyes are fixed on the lofty pyramidal towers which preside over the India landscape with harmonious solemnity. As he draws near, the porticos, for the accommodation of pilgrims and for the purposes of traffic form a secular and popular adjunct to the temple full of picturesque life. On one hand the stairs descend to beneficent waters, on the other the Pepul throws its religious and salutary shade. The entrance to the abode of the gods is fashioned with stupendous solidity. Within the walls the multitude of cloisters, galleries and pools, the profusion of ponderous material and delicate sculpture and the dimness of the inner shrine all combine to affect the imagination with those impressions which belong to vastness, mystery, and the lapse of incalculable time, to the patient devoted application of human labour, and the ceaseless tribute of human worship. The Brahminical architecture is imposing, it is even poetical with its accessories; yet regarded both from a scientific and an æsthetic point of view, it is manifestly defective. In the Brahminical style the ruling feature is the horizontal line, the wall or the column supports a beam, the beam supports a flat roof. When the building is lofty the fabric ascends by successive horizontal stages one succeeding another in diminishing proportions to the apex. The inherent poverty of this method of construction is often ingeniously concealed by decoration on the contours, and the fabric rises with a certain measure of continuity and elegance; yet the fundamental features can still be discerned. The characteristics of the style, as practised in the temples of Southern India, are a multitude of supports crowded together, small intervening spaces, square apertures, horizontal superposition, a vast expenditure of solid material and radical defects of form disguised by minute ornamentation. I know that in the northern varieties of Hindu building there are elevations externally of a curvilinear and sometimes of a domi-form outline, I know that the ancient Jain and Budhist builders were familiar with the construction of a dome on mechanical principle consistent with moderate proportions, and that some of their apertures have the configuration if not the true constructive qualities of the arch; but I seek not to explore the recesses of antiquity or to analyze all the diversities of style which at different epochs the different provinces of this vast peninsula may have disclosed. It is abundantly clear from our everyday observation that the arch and the dome are repugnant to the genius of the Hindu architecture, and have been for many ages practically unused by the Brahminical builders. But the introduction of the arch was the emancipation of architecture from the despotism of material. The arch and the dome are the most beautiful, the most scientic and the most economical form of construction; they are the proper methods by which large spaces can be covered, they are indispensible to the usages and recreations of modern public life. Considering the mechanical deficiences of the Hindu style, and the predominance of sculptural ornamentation which it exhibits, it appears to me to be unavailable, under the present Government, for the purposes of the State, and ill adapted for the common and public use of the collective people. But is the Hindu style of building, for that reason to be banished and degraded from all secular use as is the case at present under the influence of unreflecting and ignorant innovation? Most certainly not. The methods of Hindu architecture may be practised in moderate dimensions with the greatest advantage, and they are perfectly adapted to the wants of the people. Domestic architecture should be the expression of social institutions and the necessities of climate. The principles of the old-fashioned Indian dwelling were seclusion and shade. For the women a tranquil, retired and busy retreat; for the men privacy and repose after the labours of the day and protection from the scrutiny of grasping authority; for all shelter from the sun. In its principal features it is the dwelling of the ancient Italians which we have exhumed, it is the dwelling that we admire at Damascus. To the street a plain exterior pierced by a few apertures, but often furnished with a hospitable porch supported by stone or wooden columns of quaint design. A narrow door deeply sculptured leads into a court surrounded by a pillared verandah on which the private apartments open; behind this the offices and the habitations of the domestics. The interior court is the charm of the whole, it is the feature which the Indian house-builder should never forsake, and it is just the feature which he is giving up. It forms the most becoming frame for the life by which it is animated. It is it in perfect harmony with the figures, the costume, the ornaments, the primitive industry, and the simple furniture of the inhabitants. The columns, the beams, the cornices, the panels of the ceilings, the doors, the pavements, all display the mouldings and patterns in which native art is so rich, and over which the patient native workmen delights to linger. The ugly conventional image sculpture of the Pagoda scarcely invades the Indian home, but some pleasant tree natural to the soil will add its rustle and its fragrance. There are such interiors still in Madura and Tinnevelly of very modest pretensions, but which nevertheless reveal a true artistic character. Now if this domestic architecture of other days discovers even in its humility a perfect appropriateness and a powerful attraction, what might not the same architecture become at the present time in the hands of a person of ample means, cultivated taste and intelligent patriotism? If all the proportions were expanded, if all the materials were selected, if all the designs were chosen for the most requisite and correct patterns,—and of such the whole country is a storehouse—I do not hesitate to assert that nothing in the word could surpass it. Yet what do we see? The moment a native of this country becomes educated and rich he abandons the arts of his forefathers and imitates the arts of strangers whom in this respect he might be competent to teach. Nothing is more lamentable than the corruption and confusion of taste which is everywhere apparent combined with unmistakeable evidence of increasing opulence and an honourable desire for domestic comforts and decoration. The Hindu and European styles and ornament are all jumbled and piled together. In some thriving provinces a favourite improvement appears to be to build a Doric upper story with plaster pillars of immense diameter over the unpretending porch of the last age with its slender Indian granite shafts. The same malady which infects the middle classes attacks the highest, I had the pleasure of visiting, not long since in his country residence, a native nobleman who in addition to all the gifts of birth and fortune possesses in his person and manners an unusual share of dignity and grace. I need not say that there is a numerous retinue and an overflowing bounty to Brahmins and native strangers. But the Jaghirdar recognises the duty of hospitality in every form, and he has built himself a little palace in a pleasant garden where he delights to honour his European guests. It may seem ungrateful to me to criticise a dwelling in which I was treated with so much respect and kindness, but I could not repress a sentiment of regret when I find that every trace of native style had disappeared from the most recent example of native building, and that a handsome European Villa of spotless chunam had risen among the grey pagodas and choultries and the whispering Palm Tree.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

BUSINESS NOTES.

(*Economist*, Nov. 20.)

THE case against Mr. Goschen, Sir Morton Peto, and others, which was before Vice-Chancellor Stuart on Thursday, is certainly an extraordinary instance of a claim made without a shadow of pretext, so far as the principal defendant is concerned. The Bill sought to have it established that the plaintiffs had a lien for £30,000 over a concession granted to Sir Morton Peto of the Dunaburg and Witepsk Railway, and to have Mr. Goschen declared personally liable for the amount. It was asserted that the plaintiffs were prior concessionaires, whose claims Sir Morton Peto, acting partly for Mr. Goschen had agreed to compromise for £40,000, Mr. Goschen's firm, Messrs. Fruhling and Goschen, having actually paid £10,000. But in fact it appeared that the original concession to the plaintiffs was conditional on a deposit of £310,000 which had never been satisfied; that the grant to Sir Morton Peto was independent of it altogether; and that in no case had Mr. Goschen anything to do with the matter—the transactions stated having occurred in 1866, whereas Mr. Goschen retired from the firm in December, 1865. There was not a tittle of evidence in support of the statements regarding him, which Mr. Goschen moreover had distinctly denied by affidavit. It is difficult to imagine a good motive for persevering with such a case, and Mr. Goschen is to be congratulated on his public spirit in resisting a groundless claim.

The Supreme Court of the United States is stated to be now engaged in deliberating on the constitutionality of the Legal Tender Acts; and there is some likelihood of the decision being against the Acts. If such should be the decision, it will certainly be an American way of getting rid of inconvertible paper now that it has served its purpose, and all sorts of electioneering manœuvres and currency theories are interposed to prevent a return to specie. The decision at the present moment would certainly be popular, though the inconveniences of the change must be greater than on a plan deliberately laid down beforehand. People who have contracted to pay in greenbacks will suddenly find that they must pay in gold, and the individual hardships will be great. But the Americans, as we have often remarked, get on with more jolting than would be tolerable in an old country. A strange part of the matter is, that the chief judge of the Supreme Court is Mr Chase, who, as Secretary to the Treasury, devised the very law on the validity of which he is asked to decide so long after date.

Meantime the gradual introduction of specie payments under the law permitting gold contracts is progressing. The Northern cotton merchants, it is stated in the New York *Chronicle*, are especially desirous of introducing a gold basis into that business. The shipper already has to adjust his currency prices to the gold value, and he might as well deal in gold; while the use of a gold basis would cause greater evenness in prices at the American ports and at Liverpool. In the South it is also desired to have the whole business conducted on a coin basis, as in California. Measures are being taken to establish banks on this principle; and at a late commercial convention at Louisville it was resolved "that planters sell their cotton, hemp, tobacco, and sugar for coin only, and that they make their labour contracts payable only in specie." In this way the inferior currency may be encroached upon and displaced, through men of business having the choice of an alternative and more stable currency.

The present Session of the Statistical Society has just been inaugurated by a long and comprehensive address from the President, Mr. Newmarch, on the progress and present condition of statistical inquiry. The thoroughness with which the whole field of statistical science has been surveyed makes it difficult to select isolated points for remark, but we may refer our readers to the address for information both as to what has been done here and abroad during the last quarter of a century, and as to the work that is now being accomplished in old and new branches of inquiry. We make room for one extract, however, in which Mr. Newmarch sums up the practical aspect for this country of much of our statistical studies:

"To return, however, to the more general topics of this address:—The one overpowering result which ever arises as the result of our most complete and successful studies in those social sciences, whether relating to the past or the present—but especially as they relate to the present—is the conviction that until the popular education given in our schools to the boys and girls of the working classes is made to convey more industrial and economical knowledge we shall encounter all the complexities of an increasing population and a limited territory with greater and greater difficulty. With eight-tenths of our people living on wages of one sort or another—that is, depending for life and comfort on the effective demand for skill and labour—it is so manifestly our first duty to teach to every child the rudiments at least of those branches of knowledge which concern wages, and the prosperity of labourers and employers, that at no distant period the wonder will be indeed great that we persisted so long in teaching almost all subjects but these. The standard of living comfort, and education among the body of the people can only be advanced as a consequence of previous accumulations of capital; accumulations of capital can only arise from a steady increase of gross produce as the result of more perfect skill and more perfect command over the domain of nature, and the superiority of one country over another can only arise from greater force of mind and greater resources of knowledge and invention. But the first and fundamental condition is to include in our popular education so much industrial and economical teaching as will enable every child in the country to apply its strength and intelligence to the best advantage; and so long as this end is attained, a wide latitude may safely be left to the rest of the curriculum. But besides this neglect hitherto of the economical element in education, there are at work in Europe three other great evils, the removal or abatement of which would go far to renovate the aspect of modern social life,—namely, the neglect of fresh air and pure water; the abuse of strong drinks; and the excessive expenditure on armed forces. If to the waste of power and the waste of capital occasioned by defective education we add the destruction of energy, intelligence, and life arising from the three causes just named, we may safely affirm, as a statistical fact not to be impugned, that until these evils are removed every ameliorative device of modern civilisation is deprived of its most vital force and virtue."

It is stated that a Russian concession has been granted for the construction of a telegraph line between Posietta Bay, on the South-east coast of Siberia, and China and Japan. The concessionaires are the parties who have laid the North sea and Baltic cables, and the concession thus looks "like business." If the work is successfully accomplished the long extension of the Siberian lines of Russia, undertaken in connection with the abortive project of a European-American Telegraph via Behring's Straits, will yet be of some considerable service. We need not point out how much the mention of such a project confirms the caution we gave some time ago as to the dangers of deep-sea telegraphy from competition. Monopoly is needed for profit, and monopoly is all but impossible from the great variety of routes which may be taken. We have already two competing lines to America; two or three competing lines to India, and shall soon have more; and now the proposed extension by sea from India to China will be exposed to this Siberian competition.

According to a report just made by a Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, the following sums have yet to be spent by the two companies who own different sections of the work in order to make it in all respects complete, according to the standard of the best lines in the old States of the Union:—

Central Pacific Railroad	$	576,000
Union Pacific Railroad		1,586,000
		2,162,000

—or say £433,000 in all. The companies, it is stated, are actively engaged in completing the works, and they have both surplus rolling stock and material beyond what is required for the present traffic. On the whole, the Commission reports that while the above expenditures, of which they give details, are needed, the roads are substantially what the Act of Congress intended them to be.

An important case as to "forfeiture" of joint stock shares has just been before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, viz., Dr. Collum's case, *re* the Asiatic Banking Corporation (Limited). The substantial facts were that Dr. Collum having been allotted 35 shares in the company effectually transferred 25 of them, and, sold but did not effectually transfer, the remainder, upon which the official liquidator held him liable as a contributory. But the provisional certificate of allotment stated that in default of payment of the second instalment the shares would be forfeited; and as Dr. Collum had not paid it, and no notice was sent him in respect of the shares for two years, the Vice-Chancellor held that there had been forfeiture, and that Dr. Collum did not require to be formally released. The company had virtually acquiesced, and never had treated him as a shareholder. His name was accordingly ordered to be taken off the list of contributories. As an appeal may be taken, it may be proper to note that the opposite contention was "that Dr. Collum had by his letter of application and the consequent allotment entered into an absolute contract to take the shares, and that nothing had happened subsequently to release him from it."

Few cases are more knotty, though they are often of great commercial interest, than those arising out of the "conflict of laws," or rather of national jurisdictions; and Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart had a point of this nature before him a few days since. The controversy was between the liquidators of the London and Mediterranean Bank (Limited), plaintiffs, and Mr. Richard Mullens, defendant—the subject matter being certain Bills of Exchange which had come into the hands of the latter as Commissioner appointed to take evidence for an American Court, and which the plaintiffs now sought to have deposited in Court, and to have the defendant restrained from negotiating or parting with. In support of their claim, the plaintiffs stated that the bills had been entrusted by the Continental Bank, with which the Mediter[illegible]anean had been amalgamated, to a Mr. Strutton for co[illegible]tion, that Mr. Strutton had disposed of them i[illegible] manner without authority, and that the bills had now come into the hands of the defendant who refused to give any information of them except that he had got them as Commissioner appointed by an American Court in a litigation between a Mr. Morton and Messrs. John Gladstone and Co., on whom some of the bills had been drawn. Mr. Strutton and Mr. Morton were also named as defendants, but had not entered an appearance, and were out of the jurisdiction of the Court. Here was evidently a case to which Chancery Courts are usually indulgent—a strong claim in equity, and an opportunity offered to the Court to assert its authority. The Vice-Chancellor, however,

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decided that the bill did not raise a case for his interference. The place where the agent had been employed was in America, and if he there failed in his duties, the United States was the country in which any suit arising out of the matter should be instituted. The questions were properly before the Courts of the United States, and it would be a violation of the principles on which the comity of Courts was founded to grant the application. But this judgment, if we may express a doubt, though the Vice-Chancellor did not think it necessary to call the defendant's counsel, apparently contradicts the Chancery traditions,—an English plaintiff being denied the restitution of his property by an English Court of Justice without even an investigation of his assertions. Suppose the allegation had been that the bills were *stolen* in America. Must the English Courts refuse to interfere because the stolen property has afterwards come into this country to facilitate some proceedings in the exercise of a foreign Court's jurisdiction? How can it matter in what way the property comes within the jurisdiction? The case certainly pushes to a great length the doctrine of comity, and, though the leaning should certainly be that way, though it is proper and natural that national Courts should not compete for jurisdiction after the fashion of the old internal contests between Courts in the same country,—the question in the present instance perhaps deserved more ample discussion than it received.

General Grant not long since ordered a day of thanksgiving for the prosperity of his country, but notwithstanding this it becomes more necessary to note every day the bitter complaints of the artificial poverty created by the tariff. Even the cotton mills, which are supposed to have acquired the American trade formerly enjoyed by Lancashire, are suffering from depression just as Lancashire is. But perhaps no production suffers more than that of woollens. According to the New York *Evening Post*, the effect of the prohibitory duties was to assist in cheapening wool and woollen goods in European markets, which, in conjunction with the rise of price in American markets, again enabled importations to take place. "Even the enormous duties on manufactured woollens could not 'protect' our mills against their cheap cloths; they are undersold even at home by the British, although these duties are so high that nothing but expensive smuggling can account for the low prices of many foreign cloths in the United States. But the advantage of the European mills in all the finer fabrics is so great that, even after paying fifty cents per pound and 35 per cent. on their value besides, they can sell their goods here more cheaply than those made here. Our mills are ruined, and those who want to enjoy the blessings of protection have plenty of chances to buy well-appointed factories at a small percentage of their actual cost. Nor are the wool growers better off. The inquiry for the raw material here has been discouraged by this breaking up of the trade, so that it has brought them fewer cents in paper since the high tariff was passed than it did in gold before." This is what happens in one staple industry in a year of prosperity for which thanksgiving is ordered; and there is worse to tell. The consumers of woollen goods feel the pressure of the tax which benefits the protected trades so little. The United States *Economist* takes "the case of woollen blankets, an article that certainly does not come within the category of mere luxuries. They sell in England, common eight-pound blankets, at 1 dol 44c in specie. The duty on them is 20c per lb, or 1 dol 60c—more than the original cost of the article. There is still, however, an additional *ad valorem* duty of 35 per cent., amounting to 40 cents on this kind of blankets. The duty, therefore, on a pair of 1 dol 44c blankets is 2 dols, or 60c more than the original cost. Yet, strange to say, the Government did not realise a single dollar last year from the blankets. The increased price went into the pockets of capitalists, and the amount represents the burden imposed upon the consumers." The same things are said of carpets and broadcloths, and other branches of trade besides woollens, the taxation of the tariff pressing very hard. All the while the best the Protectionists can say is that there has been over-production at home and that this is the secret of the depression, which may be so far true of the narrower market which high prices have caused, though the evidence of smuggling and of importations under high duties proves the existence of a demand which the American producer is unable to meet. It would really seem as if the Americans were beginning to understand the evils of their financial and monetary system, though it is difficult to see how it can be radically altered now without disagreeable shocks and a great displacement of labour.

M. DE LESSEPS A SCOTCHMAN!

Everybody knows, or if anybody does not he need only consult a Scotch friend on the subject, that all great men come from north of the Tweed. Possibly they may not all have been actually born there, but it is sure to be discovered some day that at the least they are Caledonian by descent. We need not be surprised, therefore, to learn that the distinguished projector of the Suez Canal is a Scotchman. According to the special correspondent of the *Telegraph* M. de Lesseps is of Scotch extraction, his family having gone over to France with James II. A Lesseps was architect of St. Giles's Cathedral at Edinburgh, and a "forbear" of the hero of the isthmus. From the same correspondent's account we find, however, that it would be difficult to say with what nation M. de Lesseps is not in one way or another connected. By his mother he is related to Spain and, in a not very remote cousinship, to the Empress of the French; and the young lady whom he is about to marry as soon as the fêtes are over is a British subject, having been born in the Mauritius.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. CARLYLE "TAKEN DOWN A PEG."

The following letter appears in the *Times*:—"Sir,—You take notice of Mr. Thomas Carlyle's letter to Dr. Longmuir, of Aberdeen, in reference to the mistake in the inscription on the pedestal of Marshal Keith's statue at Peterhead. Mr. Carlyle is quite correct in saying that the gallant Marshal perished at 'Hochkirch,' not 'Hochkirchen,' but in correcting one mistake, he makes a blunder quite equal, if not superior to the original one. He goes on saying that 'there is no such place as Hochkirchen in the world, nor ever will be.' Now, I do not want to speak badly of Mr. Carlyle's knowledge of my native tongue, but I let the facts speak for themselves. I was born at a place called Hochkirchen (the name is actually spelt with 'en'), a little village of 400 inhabitants in the province of Aix-la-Chapelle, and, still more, I happen to have a cousin of mine married at another Hochkirchen, a village of about 800 inhabitants, in Austrian Silesia, district of Troppau. These facts may tend to refute Mr. Carlyle's bold assertion that 'there never will be' a place called Hochkirchen; and besides, I might add that there are scores of geographical and proper names formed in exactly the same way. Of the latter I will only name Count Taufkirchen, the Bavarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg.—Your obedient servant, A German."

AN OLD PUBLIC SERVANT.

Whatever reluctance there may sometimes be to dismiss a public servant who from age has become unfitted for the proper discharge of his duties, there is one office concerning which there should be no false sentiment, and which should be instantly vacated when the functions attached to it cannot be fulfilled with that skill and capacity which are requisite for their due performance. We allude to the office of public hangman. In the account of the execution of Joseph Welsh at Maidstone Gaol on Monday (Nov. 15) it is stated that "the adjustment of the rope was slow and bungling, and such as to show that Calcraft's age has unfitted him for his occupation." Now there should be no mistake on this point. Hanging, as at present conducted, is far more terrible than most people imagine. Not one criminal in a thousand who is hanged has his neck dislocated. He dies from strangulation. This of itself is bad enough; but if added to this we have an infirm and incapable hangman, who can tell what tortures may be inflicted on those who are condemned to die on the gallows? We have on a former occasion called attention to the doubtful merits of the mode in which our wretched criminals are "launched into eternity." Would not the approaching superannuation of Mr. Calcraft be a good opportunity of considering whether some improvement might not be effected, by which we might extinguish life without inflicting tortue?—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Mayor of a French town has issued a declaration forbidding "music in the village inns, cafés, eating-houses, and other public places, without our authorization. It is also forbidden to give balls, soirees, or concerts, in the same places without our permission." His worship is evidently mad.

The late Lord Derby was a special lover of children, and he wrote at least one book designed for their special use. It may not be so generally known that some of the designs in Mr. John Parry's folio guinea book, "Ridiculous Things, Scraps and Oddities," were originally drawn by him, at Lord Derby's request, for the amusement of his family.—*Once a Week.*

Judge (to groceryman)—Have you any ground pepper? Groceryman—Yes; but it's half peas. Judge—Then let me have some whole pepper. Groceryman—All right; but that's half pease, too. Judge—Well, if that's so, I'll have to go somewhere else. How does it happen? Groceryman—Why, Judge, just look at the label—p-e-p-p-e-r—if half of that isn't p's, I don't know the alphabet.

A correspondent of "Once a Week" writes:—Mr. Punch, has lately published some curious Amsterdam advertisements composed in a most remarkable dialect of Dutch and English combined. The following, which I copied from a wall in Antwerp lately, may amuse your readers:—"Grate Hall of the young and beautiful geantess from the black forest. This young woman that not at been in Antwerp been only aged of 19 years and is highnesse measure nearer whom 2 m. (? metres) wel make and proportioned, she hat a verry wel physiogemy because his beauty the fineness and the regularity been admired by al the man which hat see her. Miss Angele dare tell upon the goodwill and the visitation of the inhabitangs from this city. This hal been vairy wel decorated and worth visit." Is it not a curious jumble? It is strange that, in a town where English is so commonly spoken, they cannot set forth a better written advertisement than the above.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, a short time ago, in a severe critique upon the faults of Dr. Cumming's style and grammar, both English and Latin, laid himself open to ridicule, like a schoolmaster, who, in caning a boy, should over-reach himself and topple on his nose. Dr. Cumming, it seems, has written that "unpolite means literally living out of the city." This his Zoilus calls "gross ignorance," adding, "everyone that knows Latin ought to know that unpolite means unpolished." To this one feels inclined to answer in the words of Mrs. Gamp, "who deniges of it?" The elephant of Hindu mythology stands on the tortoise, but what does the tortoise stand upon? What does *unpolished* mean? Surely its original signification is "unlike dwellers in cities." *Polite, civil, urbane,* as "anyone who knows Latin ought to know," mean the same thing (only one is Greek and the others Latin), viz., *townified* in contradistinction to *countrified*. The idea expressed is, that men, by the constant close contact they undergo in town life, rub off their roughnesses and acquire a certain smoothness and uniformity of surface which we therefore call *polish*.—*Once a Week.*

A SEVERE WINTER PREDICTED.

Among the weather prophets who announce the approach of an exceptionally severe winter is the writer of the agricultural article in the *Patrie*, M. Heuzé, who brings forward a long array of statistics in support of his prognostications. According to his theory peculiarly cold winters recur with almost unvarying regularity every ten years, and, if his data are correct, the facts certainly seem to afford fair grounds for his assertion. Thus, in 1789 the frost was so severe that in many parts of France wine was frozen in the cellars; in 1799 there were forty-nine days of unbroken frost; in 1809 the Seine, the Loire, and many other rivers were completely covered with ice; the winters of 1819 and 1829 were unprecedented in severity and in the misery they entailed on the poorer classes; while, in more recent days, the winter of 1840 (the only case in which his calculation proves wrong by one year) will long be remembered for its fifty-nine days of frost, of which twenty-seven were consecutive, the coldest day being that on which the second funeral of Napoleon took place. Again, in 1859 the thermometer fell to twenty degrees centigrade below freezing point, equivalent to four degrees Fahr. below zero. On this principle of decennial recurrence the author warns us to prepare for a season of extreme rigour.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A STRANGE STORY.

We should be sorry to cast ridicule upon those advocates of "woman's rights" who restrict their demands within bounds which all the world is disposed to respect. Let women have an equal chance with men in all callings or professions—let inequalities of the laws be redressed. But some of the female regenerators of society go to work in a very strange way if they really wish to exalt their sex. A correspondent of an evening contemporary met a missionary of this kind the other night. She had taken possession of his sleeping berth. He remonstrated with her, but she merely replied that she was not afraid to sleep in his room. Of course, she never asked a question about *his* feelings in the matter. Presently the gentleman thought to frighten his unwelcome visitor. He began to throw off his clothes. The strong-minded one very naturally despised the artifice. She was "not afraid" of a man, no matter in what guise he presented himself. The owner of the stateroom laid himself down to sleep; the lovely woman did the same, having first "made herself ready." We confess that this is a truly alarming narrative. Woman is asserting her rights at a rate which promises to make some of us extremely uncomfortable. Where is it all to stop? The invader of the sleeping car, we are told, "bears a name which is perpetually appearing in the papers." She only carries her precepts into practice, poor thing. But really it is getting to be a very serious business for the inferior creature called man.—*New York Times.*

A NOVEL DUEL.

The *Messager de Toulouse* gives an account of another hostile meeting in France, the combatants being women, whose mode of fighting suggest an improvment in duelling. Annon B. and Jeanneton L. had a difference respecting a sum of seventy-five centimes which had been lent by the former to the latter. Happening to meet on market-day, strong expressions were used on both sides—one calling the other a "cheat," and the other retorting by the term "miser." Annon, intent on paying herself, seized the handle of a basket of eggs which Jeanneton carried; a struggle ensued, the eggs began to fly furiously and fast, and both combatants were freely bespattered about the face and neck with yolk and shell. An elegantly-dressed young gentleman in the crowd made himself somewhat prominent by inappropriate mirth; this diverted the anger of Annon and Jeanneton from each other, and their concentrated wrath fell upon the head of him who mocked them. About two-thirds of the contents of Jeanneton's hamper had been consumed in the encounter; the remaining eggs were expended by the justly indignant women on the well-dressed offender, to the complete destruction of his irreproachable garments, and his utter confusion. There can be little doubt that the egg might with advantage be substituted for the sword in French duels. In nine cases out of ten, the damage done, and the annoyance inflicted, by the egg would exceed that which is produced by the employment of the deadlier weapon.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* says that "the ill-will with which England is regarded in Russia is slowly but steadily increasing," and that an impression is spreading in the Russian capital "that the complications in Central Asia must lead to a violent collision with the ruler of India." Referring to a recent article in the *Moscow Gazette*, the correspondent observes that this paper speaks with the greatest enthusiasm of the approaching opening of the Suez Canal, which, it thinks, will make Russia the arbiter between Europe and Asia, and drive England from the position she occupies in the East; and that the real reason of the coldness recently shown by the Russian organs towards Prussia is the belief that English and Prussian interests are identical. Another article in the *Moscow Gazette*, dated the 25th of October (6th of November), says that Russian commerce with Central Asia is acquiring a great development, especially in the direction of Kashgar, which promises to furnish a more considerable field for Russian traders than Bokhara, but that the Russians find themselves balked at every step by the competition of English goods. "A caravan of 6,560 camels, laden with tea and European merchandise, lately arrived from India by a new route, *via* Affghanistan," says the *Moscow Gazette*; and the best way of opposing the spread of British commerce in these regions is to open new roads to Russian commerce. It accordingly recommends the establishment of a fort and harbour on the Amou-Darya and the commencement of operations against Khiva with a view to "preventing that country from becoming in future a place of refuge for Russia's enemies, whence they may direct attacks on her frontier."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

SPIRITUALISM.

Spiritualism, if we may credit its French organ, which appears twice a month at Lyons, is making progress in France, especially among the inhabitants of the provincial towns. Readers of this periodical are assured in an editor's standing note that "communications between the spirit world and the corporal world are in the nature of things, and constitute no supernatural fact; and hence traces of them are to be found among every people at every epoch; in the present day they are general and patent to all the world." A medium (anonymous) discourses to his son on the advantages of "la mediumnité," a word which has not as yet received the sanction of that sceptical body the French Academy. This spirit assures us that the faculty of "mediumnité est innée chez tous les hommes, quoiqu'elle ne se développe chez tous également, et la preuve que cette faveur doit être méritée, c'est que dans certains cas elle est retirée à ceux qui n'en sont plus dignes." In another number the spirit of Lacordaire, who delivers a discourse very different in matter and manner from any that he preached at Notre Dame during his lifetime, comes forward to declare that the Church is one and indivisible, and that le père Hyacinthe has suffered persecution for maintaining this doctrine. But by far the most garrulous of all the spirits is that of Mdme. Fouquet, who under the heading "Freely ye have received, freely give," communicates each fortnight certain new and sure remedies against all kinds of human disorders. For the jaundice, woodlice and other things stewed in white wine are recommended; for corns, a mixture of alum and lard; for neuralgia, valerian and a foot-bath. In the most recent number is a communication from the poet Ponsard, who, perhaps from want of faith in French sculptors, returns to express a hope that the project of erecting a statue to his memory will not be carried out. In its place he would prefer a school for the children of working men; and should his wish be adopted by his fellow-townsmen, he promises that at each distribution of school prizes "son esprit satisfait, planant dans l'espace au-dessus de ces petites têtes blondes et brunes, allant des élèves aux professeurs, leur inspirera de chaleureux discours, de douces paroles de paix, d'amour et de fraternité."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

In a street in London there is the following sign:—"Messrs. F——, Eradicators of Bugs to the Royal Family."

An American editor writes—"Silence is golden, of course; but the silence of that man to whom we have written for our account is g(u)ilt."

Hero worship is very strong in Hongkong. Admiral Keppell is said to have been cheered at an illumination given there, which made the fine old gentleman, tired of taking off his hat, throw it to the crowd. The precious conquest of vehemence and enthusiasm was seized by the loyal Hongkongites and is now undergoing artistic cutting, in order that its parts may be "set" in lockets to be worn by gushing inhabitants, and handed down as heir-looms.

Woman's Love.—A French woman will love her husband if he is either witty or chivalrous; a German woman, if he is constant and faithful; a Dutch woman, if he does not disturb her ease and comfort too much; a Spanish woman, if he wreaks vengeance on those who incur his displeasure; an Italian woman, if he is dreamy and poetical; a Danish woman, if he thinks that her native country is the brightest and happiest on earth; a Russian woman, if he despises all Westerners as miserable barbarians; an English woman, if he succeeds in ingratiating himself with the court and the aristocracy; an American woman if—he has plenty of money.

A mute inglorious Milton is a form of genius that must becoming more rare than it was in the time of Gray. A Scotch paper offered prizes varying from £2 10s. down to a book, for the best poem, the best tale, and the best letter written by a boy or girl; and it received in response 420 of the first, 156 of the second, and 57 of the third. These effusions were protected from the inquisitive tendency of the Postmaster-General and his subordinates by methods of security in which great ingenuity in the use of rural resources was displayed, the fastenings employed including "sealing wax, common bees-wax, resin, weavers' dressing, glue, gum, tape (red, white, and blue), cords of all sizes, from common twine to cart ropes, and brass wire."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

According to the *North-Eastern Correspondence*, General Count Heyden, assistant to the Russian Minister of War, has addressed a letter to the Society for promoting Russian Industry and Commerce at St. Petersburg, in which he states, that the Minister is taking steps for opening to the Russian trade with Central Asia the new route by the Volga, the Caspian, and the river Amou-Darya (Oxus), and that Russian merchants will now be enabled to forward goods by that route. The above letter was publicly read at a recent sitting of the society. It would appear from this statement that the establishment of a military depôt at Krasnovodsk, of which the *Invalide Russe* spoke the other day, and the proposed expedition to the frontier of Khiva, have finally been decided upon in the War Office at St Petersburg.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

Paris, 6th November.

If I told you that the gossip of Paris this week hinged on the visits of half a million of people on Monday and Tuesday to the cemeteries, on the expected popular rising around Baudin's tomb, on the slightly renewed illness of the Emperor at Compiégne, on King Thomas, the new imaginary monarch of Spain, or the coming elections in three *Circonscriptions* of the city, on Scotch plaids, or the strike of *Messieurs les Calicots*, or even on Tyrolean hats, or the most recently invented flounced garter, I should speak falsely, and the truth would be outside me. The topic of the week is *Frou-Frou.* "Who or What on earth," some of my Indian friends will say, "is *Frou-Frou*?" There is not a newspaper's boy, if not a butcher's, in Paris who would not shrug his shoulders at so ignorant an enquiry. Why, my good sirs and dear ladies, *Frou-Frou* is the last new comedy, the most successful one for several years, from the Siamese pen of Messrs. Henri Meilhac and Ludovic Halévy. Plays are never written single-hand in Paris. Dramatic authors of the present day are the greyhounds of literature. They hunt in couples. Such game can never be run down; it is necesary to turn it. You have, of course, heard before the names of these authors, whose highest ambition was supposed to be to do *libretto* for Jacques Offenbach. They gave him delightfully nonsensical words for his sparkling gems of music in *La Vie Parisienne, La Belle Helene, La Grande Duchesse*, and half a score others. The first thing that occurred to me when the authors kindly sent me a *billet* for the opening night of the new drama was to ask if the music were likely to be pretty. No music, whatever, bless your soul, but a real legitimate comedy, which, from its conclusion and constant influence on the emotions of the audience, might still more appropriately have been called a tragedy Possibly much of its success is owing to the artiste who plays *Frou-Frou.* Mademoiselle Desclée's acting of this part in this tragi-comedy is perfect. The authors kept back the work for nearly three years in search of an artiste likely to embody worthily the principal character. They have found in Mademoiselle Desclée one likely to become the greatest actress of her age. Many people say that such a position might have been attained by the clever and sympathetic Eugénie de Téba, had not fate encircled her fair brow with the diadem of one of the greatest empires on earth. The Emperor is delighted with the manner in which she plays her part in the East, and is not in the least jealous of the Sultan, who is undoubtedly deeply in love with his charming guest. He is no longer the sick man, but a gay squire of dames, and he has even given the lie to the metaphorical sense in which the term was applied by the late Emperor Nicholas, for reform is the order of the day at the Porte, and His Highness is really going to beard his great vassal in his den. The last dinner given to the French Empress on the eve of her departure was magnificent in the service and appointments, and all the gold plate and ornaments of the banquet were immediately packed up in her Majesty's baggage as little souvenirs from the Sultan. The banquet was at six o'clock at the Dolma-Bagtche Palace, where the Empress drove in semi-state, surrounded by bearded Turkish officers and Basché-Bazouks. The lady of France was dressed in a simple but magnificent robe of snowy satin. All ornaments were reserved for her classic head, which was surmounted and slightly surrounded by a small diadem, actually blazing with a constellation of diamonds relieved by a few superb emeralds. All the ladies of her Majesty's suite were also in white. The Sultan sat with the Empress on his right and the Princess Murat on his left. The dinner was served in the throne-room, and two servants in grand livery stood behind each chair. But on such occasions the creature comforts count for much. You may wish to know the *manu* of the Grand Turk's banquet, and I have been able to obtain it. Here it is as printed in pink and gold:—

Consommé à l'impériale.
Paupiette à la reine; Beurek.
Bar, à la Validé.
Poulardes à la Toulouse; Cotelettes de chevreuil aux truffes.
Cailles à la Lucullus; Chaudfroid de filets de Dindonneaux à l'Anglaise.
Punch impérial; Kouzu kebaby.
Faisans et Bécasses rôtis; Buisson de crustacés.
Bamiés, Artichauts garnis de pois.
Truffes au Champagne; Pilaff.
Croustade d'Ananas en Sultane.
Kéarck lokmassy et Baklava; Bombes glacées à la Mogador.
Gradin de Pâtisseries.

This is the manner in which the Sultan feeds his imperial guests. But passing down to Egypt, we find the Pacha making liberal and more cunning provision for his powerful friends amongst the invited of the Western Press. Each guest, being a newspaper representative, gets with his apartment a list of the good things which the hotel-keeper with whom he is lodged is obliged, under his contract with the Pacha, to furnish him. It is their own fault if special correspondents from London and Paris do not fatten on the fleshpots of Egypt. There are four meals, and here is what the guests may call for each day:—Menu journalier, que l'hôtel......mettra à la disposition de Monsieur ......Dejeuner du Matin—Café au lait et beurre. Thé au lait et rhum. Œufs à la coque ou sur le plat. Chocolat et biscuits. Dejeuner a midi—Macaroni ou pilau ou mets pareil. Un plat de viande froide. Un plat de viande grillé. Une entrée de viande. Une entrée de viande. Une entrée de légumes secs ou frais. Pommes de terre a l'Anglaise. Quatre hors-d'œuvre. Quatre desserts divers. Fromage. Café noir. Liqueurs. Diners a sept heures—Potage varié relevé de poisson. Relevé de viande de boucherie. Entrée chaude. Entrée froide Un rôti de volaille—soit dinde, soit gibier. Une salade verte. Une entrée de légumes. Un entremets de pâtisseries. Un entremets de crème. Quatre desserts divers assortis. Fromage. Café noir. Liqueurs assortis. Luncheon a Minuit (what a title for a late supper)—This repast is habitual or facultative at the request of the traveller. Wines au dejeuner de Midi—Médoc, Château-Margaux, Sauterne. At dinner—Medoc, Madeira, Burgundy. Chateau-Laffitte, Champagne. What do you think of this for the gentlemen of the Press? Has not deep philosophy returned to the ancient land from which all wisdom first issued? The Pacha during his visits to Paris and London must have learned how many a fine fortune has been made by a dinner or two to newspaper people, verily he is as wise in his generation as the Prince Napoleon or the Duke of Cambridge, these famous Generals of our later days. The worst of writing of delicately cooked food is that it materializes the mind for the moment, and it rather upsets one's more intellectual leaning to tell you of one or two of the last best works brought out in France. A study of singular ability appears in the *Revue des deux Mondes* from the pen of the celebrated M. Renan, author of the *Vie de Jesus.* It is entitled *Monarchie Constitutionelle.* Renan desires a liberal Monarchical Government, and if the Emperor grants it, he rallies to the Napoleonic dynasty arguing, with the irreconcilables of the Victor-Hugo stamp that all Empires are founded on force and treachery, and that the present Emperor's historical portrait should not be drawn for fifty years by some Saint-Beuve of the future. Allow me to mention in parenthesis that the severest thing said of the late great infidel critic, who in face was the image of a priest, came from poor Leon Gozlan. "Saint Beuve," said he one day, "always gives me the idea of an abbé who has sold his soul to the devil, but has not been paid the price." Returning to that other clever infidel, Renan, his article on Constitutional Government should be read. His views are full of good sense, and some of his ideas original and striking. He compares Paris to a great dunghill, from which, however, are forced up occasionally some exquisite flowers. There is no accounting for impressions. A little boy of whom I heard yesterday believed a dog was happy in having a kettle tied to his tail. I am sorry I used this illustration, for I must tell you the story. A howling cur was seen rushing out of a house with a kettle appertaining to his strained tail. A child stood at the door in an ecstacy of laughter. "How," said his indignant mother rushing towards him, "how could you inflict such suffering on this poor animal?" "Quite the contrary, mamma! I have given the dog great pleasure, which is evident, for no sooner had I fastened the kettle to his tail than he ran away as fast as he could for fear I should take it off again." But I was going to say, *àpropos* to taste, that I have always a strong leaning to the writings of military men. There is mostly a freshness and a frankness about them that we do not find in other works. Two or three French officers of high rank are about to give us *Memoirs.* This week General Daumas has brought out a very charming book, which I can warmly commend to Eastern readers in especial. It is founded on his long experience of Algeria and is entitled *La Vie Arabe et la Société Musulmane.* Long as the French have been in possession of this fine African Colony, they seem to know little or nothing of native habits, thoughts, or manners—almost as little indeed as the English know of India. It is evident from the General's book that the French, if fine soldiers, are bad colonists. They never will blend with this Arab race. The author quotes the remark of a Native Chief to the late Marshal Bugeaud:—"Take a Frenchman and an Arab and boil them together in a great pot for twenty-four hours. At the end of that time you can still distinguish the Christian broth from the Mussulman. They can never be intermingled." Another Chief said to the Marshal on the same subject,—"Do you know that a hare bears his tail *en trompette*?" "I do." "Well, if with a wish to straighten that tail you enclose it for a year in a solid case and then let it out, probably you will be rather astonished to see it resume its original bend. The Arab is the hare's tail. You can never make straight what nature forms in a bent shape." The General tells a number of pretty anecdotes, but I have no room for further quotations to-day His book reminds me of a charming English work, also by a gallant eastern soldier, which I understand is about to be re-published in a second edition. I refer to Sir Thomas Seaton's *Cadet to Colonel.* There is a pure Anglo-Saxon idiom and honest simplicity in this distinguished Indian officer's work, which give it a superiority over more pretentious books. I never knew a boy especially who was not charmed with it, or who could lay it down till he had devoured it to the end.—*Correspondent of Pioneer.*

It may interest the disciples of Gall and Spurzheim to learn that Tropmann, the "assassin à la mode" in Paris, has been subjected to the scrutiny of M. Berger, a French professor of phrenology. The results of his investigations are, at least, startling; and to the uninitiated might appear contradictory. The most highly developed organ of Tropmann's head is the love of children. With the memory of his recent exploits fresh in one's mind, this announcement is calculated to take one by surprise, but the learned professor explains that an abnormal development of the bumps of combativeness, secretiveness, and acquisitiveness enable an otherwise benevolent person to overcome his philanthropic tendencies. The well-known M. Desbarolles has also been admitted to examine the hands of the Pantin murderer, but his report is less favourable. In the lines of the palm he reads the sign of many evil passions, and traces a general resemblance between his fingers and those of the notorious Dumollard, who was executed a few years ago for having murdered sixteen girls in seven years.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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Life and Works of Robert Burns, edited by Robert Chambers, Vols. 1 and 2	6	4
Life of Washington Irving, by P. M. Irving, Vols. 1 and 2	11	8
Life of the Duke of Wellington, by J. H. Stocqueler, Esq., in 2 Vols.	7	12
Game Birds and Wild Fowl of Sweden and Norway, by L. Lloyd	31	8
Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, by A. J. Downing	7	8
Memoirs of a Minister of State, by F. Guizot	10	8
" H. Walpole, by E. Warburton, in 2 Vols.	10	8
" J. Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, by M. Napier, in 3 Vols.	40	0
" William Wordsworth by C. Wordsworth, in 2 vols.	15	0
" Bartholomew Fair, by H. Morley	13	4
" Sir Robert Peel, by M. Guizot	8	12
Works of Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, by C. Hawkins. in 3 vols.	36	0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 9th December 1869.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.
For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE. Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.
The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,568
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1720.

Head Office,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.
Governor.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
Sub-Governor. EDWIN GOWER, Esq. Deputy-Governor. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

Directors.

Nath. Alexander, Esq.	Harry G. Gordon, Esq.
John A. Arbuthnot, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Harvey Brand, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Henry J. B. Kendall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	Robert Ryrie, Esq.
Geo Louis Monck Gibbs, Esq.	Lewis A. Wallace, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	William B. Watson, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.
The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.
The following are examples of the total Bonus additions, made to the 31st December 1865, on Policies on which Twenty Annual Premiums had been paid.

Age at Entry.	Sum assured. £	Bonus additions. £	s.	d.
25	1000	251	1	0
35	1000	306	11	0
45	1000	336	2	0
55	1000	358	17	0

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.
Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.
Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.
Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.
Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits. Rs. a. p.	Without profits. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth-day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year. Rs. a. p.	Seven years. Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 [illegible]	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 [illegible]			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to
EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for Bombay.
Bombay, 15th November 1869.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
Chief Offices,
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.
The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £800,000.
The Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME

In 1859, 1860, 1861 ......£101,000 average per an. £33,000
" 1862, 1863, 1864 ......£123,000 " £41,000
" 1865, 1866, 1867 ......£180,745 " £60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military, and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the option of effecting Assurances at Civil Rates of Premium.

INDIAN BRANCHES.
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agent at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Board of Directors.

General Sir FRED. SMITH, K.H., F.R.S., Chairman.

George Fred. Anderson, Esq.	Robert Wallen Jones, Esq.
Edward Hamilton Anson, Esq.	Lord Geo. Gordon Lennox, M.P.
George Bermingham, Esq.	Robert Norton, Esq., M.D.
Henry Deffell, Esq.	Admiral Michael Quin.
James Furnell, Esq.	Reginald Read, Esq.

Secretary Indian Branches:—J. L. NAPIER HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.
Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next birth-day.	CIVIL. Premium. Annual. Rs. a. p.	Half-yearly. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth-day.	MILITARY. Premium. Annual. Rs. a. p.	Half-yearly. Rs. a. p.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0

TABLES OF RATES FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable to the Representatives of the Assured in the event of Previous death, or to himself on his attaining either of the undermentioned ages:

Age next birth-day.	CIVIL. Payable at 50 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Payable at 55 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Payable at 60 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Age next birth-day.	MILITARY. Payable at 50 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Payable at 55 or Death. Rs. a. p.	Payable at 60 or Death. Rs. a. p.
20	38 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	20	55 0 0	41 8 0	39 8 0
25	45 8 0	39 0 0	34 8 0	25	62 0 0	46 8 0	43 8 0
30	57 0 0	46 8 0	40 0 0	30	62 8 0	54 0 0	49 0 0
35	77 8 0	58 0 0	48 0 0	35	81 8 0	65 0 0	67 0 0
40	116 0 0	78 0 0	59 0 0	40	119 0 0	84 0 0	68 0 0

Premium for Short Terms and other Assurance will be furnished on application.
1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.
2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.
3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit, and allow the amount to remain as a debt against the Policy.
4. Medical Fees paid by Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.
AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS
Calcutta, 15th November 1869]

ALLIANCE BRITISH and FOREIGN LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—Five Millions Sterling.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.—Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart, F.R.S.

Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helm, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliott Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A De Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. M. De Rothschild M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the public the advantages of complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.
Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention to the following announcement:—
1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, Three Thousand and five hundred Tons.
2nd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.
3rd. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.
With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.
FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required ... Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. ... demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet all demands for ... We are now, however, in a position to offer a large stock of these lamps, having in Godown at present also a stock of the Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, which can be used in any internal parts of these Street Lamps, ... way consignments of ordinary street lantern. We have ... of their "internal parts." ... the same kind of lamps, also ...
The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are ... no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and ... make the most liberal discount to large buyers.
2nd. The cheapness of Kerosine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and of course, very much cheaper than gas.
FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, 1/4 lb. lump Tobacco, supplies of Virginia Plum, 1/4 lbs., Nation's Pride 1/4 lbs., 1/2 lbs.
We have also ... We beg to call particular attention to—
Prices of Tobacco:—
Golden Orange Honey Dew, ...Rs. 1 8 per lb.; 20 lb. boxes Rs. 20 only.
1 to 5 lbs. ......
Virginia Plum, 1 to 5 lbs. ...... 1 0 " " 15 "
Bragge's, 1 to 5 lbs. ...... 0 12 " " 12 "
Nation's Pride, 1 to 5 lbs. ...... 0 12 " " 12 "
In addition to the foregoing, we have a small quantity of Natural Leaf Tobacco at Rs. 2 per lb.
FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import for Sale at our Godowns, or at the Wenham Lake Ice Company's Depôt, No. 9 Marine Street.
Ash oars 9 to 18 feet long.
... barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs. ...... Rs. 18 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs. ...... " 100 each.
Do. " 800 " ...... " 90 "
American Union Scales ...... " 30 "
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. ...... " 12 "
Do. 4 " ...... " 8 "
Post-office Scales, 1/2 oz. ...... " 8 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins ...... " 6 per doz
Do. Oysters, " ...... " 6 "
Condensed Milk. ...... " 12 "
American Cheese ...... " 1 per lb.
FARNHAM & Co.

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of Christmas, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of
LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.
To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to explain that their
CASH RATES
must be understood to apply only to transactions in which;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses) accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.
DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,
On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent.
On sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the
PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,
Including

Bacon,	Fish,	Potted Meats,
Biscuits,	Fresh Meats,	Poultry,
Cheese,	Game,	Sauces,
Chocolates,	Groceries,	Sausages,
Coffees,	Ham,	Soaps,
Cocoas,	Jams,	Sugar,
Condiments,	Jellies,	Tart Fruits,
Dessert Fruits, &c.	Pates,	Teas,
Flavours,	Pickles,	Vegetables,

AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The Company's system of OVERLAND IMPORTATION of Provisions, and the very large extension of their store business, which has resulted from their adoption of specially low rates of charges for cash payments, enables them confidently to
GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF
WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, &c.
CONTAINING

	Rs. as.	R. as
BURGUNDIES (White & Red) from, per doz.	18 8 to	28 0
CHAMPAGNES (by the first shippers) from	36 0 to	44 0
CLARETS (of the Company's well-known brand) from	11 0 to	37 0
GREEK WINES (Denman's) from	20 8 to	48 0
HOCKS (Sparkling and Still) from	23 0 to	44 0
HUNGARIAN WINES (Red and White), from	19 0 to	27 0
MADEIRA (a superb Wine)	38 0	42 0
MOSELLES	36 0	40 0
PORTS, from	21 8 to	38 0
SHERRIES (J. & C. White's), from	22 8 to	48 0
BRANDIES, from	18 0 to	42 0
GINS (Old Tom), from	17 0 to	21 0
HOLLANDS (Case of 15 Squares)	25 8	28 0
RUMS, from	18 0 to	24 0
WHISKEYS, from	18 0 to	21 0
LIQUEURS (Absinthe, Ch, Brandy, Curaçao, Maraschino, &c., &c.), from per bottle	2 8 to	4 0

Affords a variety in choice of price and kind offered by no other house in the Presidency.

Special Shipments for Christmas are to hand, and large additions expected daily.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER " " 5, 7, 11, and 20 "
Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.
Orders should be addressed to
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

Mr. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,
Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.
The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.
Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES
For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.
WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.
The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.
The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.
BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.
COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.
PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.
CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.
Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, excepting those sent from their Works is also ... bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every ... placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, with ... which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
... so well appreciated as being far superior the quality of which ... to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

JOHN MOIR and SON, Preserved Provision Manufacturers and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,
Supply, of the finest quality.
... Fish, Meats, Game, Entrées, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, ... Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Table Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Vinegars, Baking Powder, &c.
J. M. S. are also the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S SAUCE.
Consumers will find that some of our Goods are rather higher in price than other manufacturers', but in the end they will prove the cheapest, being all of superior quality, more especially our Soups, a 1-lb. tin of which, with the addition of an equal quantity of water, will make two pounds of rich Soup.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION,
By order of the Administrator General.
Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday next, the 20th instant, at his rooms in Meadow Street, the sundry effects of the late Mr. Simon Macpherson, Captain E. M. Smith and Mrs. Rebecca Smith alias Whitaker, consisting of plated, glass, crockery ware, a few articles of furniture, revolvers in cases, opera glass, telescope, concertina, iron bedstead, tin boxes, pictures, books, cooking utensils, wearing apparel and variety of other articles. The particulars will appear in the future advertisements.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 14th December, 1869.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co., No. 16, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.
This day, Tuesday, the 14th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale of piece goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of grey shirtings, longcloths, &c. &c.
200 dozen powder flasks.
1 case oval brass frames for photographs of different sizes.
20 dozen copying books.
2 cases Albert drops.
A few dozen small dressing glasses.
On account and at the risk of the Indentor Sroufally Goolam Hoosain—
100 dozen curry combs.
50 do. plates.
1 case sponge.
1 case beads.
Bombay, 14th Dec., 1869. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.
NOTICE to CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS, MECHANICS and OTHERS.
Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. Auctioneers have been instructed to sell by public auction, without reserve, This day, Tuesday, the 14th December, 1869, at 2 P.M., punctually at the Baroda Railway Company's Store Yard, Boree Bunder, (2) Two Locomotive Engines originally purchased by Government from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th December, 1869.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
To-morrow, Wednesday, the 15th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co., will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—
9 bales dark green army cloth
4 do. Scarlet do.
7 cases white mulls
4 do. T. red goods
5 do. gold thread
1 do. sarries
1 do. turbans gold ends
5 bales navy canvas
1 do. turkey red yarn
5 crates earthenware
24 bales 36 lbs. double royal printing paper
6 do. 18 lbs. single do. do.
100 boxes Dunkin's brandy, 1st quality
100 do. do. do. 2nd do.
100 do. do. do. 3rd do.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
Byculla, Parell, Road, next to the Jewish Synagogue.
THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.
AUCTION SALE of land or vacant ground at Kamatipoora 10th Street.
On Saturday next the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co., will sell by public auction, by order of the mortgagee Cumroodin Dawoodjee, and on account and at the risk of Husana Lallajee mortgagor, all that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situated, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Kamatipoora 10th Street, and registered in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 4,379, and containing by admeasurement 34 7/9 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east the house of Husana Lallajee, or the mortgagor's father, on or towards the west by a wall and vacant ground, on or towards the north by public street, and on or towards the south by ... passage.
BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th December, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM MARKET ROAD.
On SATURDAY, the 18th December, Messrs HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises.
Lot 1, at 4 P.M.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or nice airy and storied pucka-built dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Market Road in Mahim, suitable for family residence, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 85 feet in length, and 42 feet in breadth or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and bounded as follows:—on the east and south by the properties of Khoja Mairally Noormahomed, on the west by the aforesaid Market Road, and on the north by the house of Parsee Pestonjee Hormusjee.
Lot 2, at 5 P.M.
All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree LAND or GROUND, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the west side of Market Road, in Mahim, also in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed under No. 11, containing by admeasurement 44 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the aforesaid Market Road, on the west, north, and south by the properties of Khoja Cassum Natha.
For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No 9 Hummum Street, Fort.
The property will be on view at any day between this and Auction Sale.
HEERALALL & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE of PIECE GOODS.
This day Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms.
10 cases white lappets
5 ditto T. red stripe mulls
5 ditto grey dhoties, 9 yards
5 ditto ditto 10 ditto
5 ditto grey sarries 9½ ditto
6 ditto T. red mulls
3 ditto Scotch lawn handkerchieves
35 bales grey shirtings, 8¼ lbs.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
To the Highest Bidders.
Change of Premises.
Soundy & Co. beg to state that in consequence of their removal from Rampart Row Street to their new premises, in No. 2 Hummum Street, they will dispose of a quantity of MISCELLANEOUS STOCK to the highest bidders, without limit or reserve, This day, Tuesday, the 14th instant, through Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers, in order to make room for their new and extensive importations of Pianofortes and Harmoniums and other musical instruments, amongst other goods may be enumerated the following, stationery cases, account-book pencils, cash boxes, handsome inkstands, ink in stone bottles, a splendid trumpet barrel organ (on another account) an orchestrina (on another account) with barrel complete, a church harmonium (on another account) tiffin baskets, travelling hand-bags, portmanteaus, account books, letter copying books, table lamps, argand table lamps, Argyll ice boxes with complete fittings, the lady's leg meerschaum pipe, hand portmanteaus, a splendid table lamp in electro-silvered ware, glass ice holders with drawing receptacle, glass insulators for the pianoforte, a sweet-toned one stopped harmonium, (on another account) a lozogene, a weighing machine for weighing up to 850 tolas, solid brass on solid walnutwood stand, a single grain will turn the balance, and numerous other articles.
Also,—An assortment of very beautiful gas chandeliers and wall brackets, in brass bronze with lustres, from 1 to 15 lights.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE of TEAK SQUARES and SCANTLINGS.
To-morrow, Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at the Tank Bunder—2 0 first-class teak squares.
A quantity of teak scantlings of assorted sizes.

AUCTION SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. No. 5, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLAH, CLOSE to FEMALE WORKSHOP.
On Saturday, the 18th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to public auction, at the above address, the household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, changing his residence, consisting of the usual articles of porcelain and plated wares to be found in a well appointed household handsome blackwood couches, pier tables, teapoys, toilet and wash stands chairs, cots, bedsteads, toilet glasses, &c., hanging argand lamps a fine selection of pictures and drawing room, bigouterie, cooking utensils, &c., &c.
At 2 P.M.
One palanquin shigram, with horse and harness complete.
N.B.—No catalogues and the property will be on view, two days previous to the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of A VARIETY of PLANT, STORES, and OTHER MATERIALS at the B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY Co.'S STORES, PARELL.
On Monday, the 20th instant, and following days, sale commencing at or shortly after Noon, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to public auction, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Stores, at Parell, on the Fores Road, leading from below the Byculla Railway Bridge to Mahim, a variety of Railway and Contractors stores of all sorts, comprising, anvils, augurs, chisels, hammers, screw nails, cast steel, bar and rod iron, furnace bars, copper, contractors' rails, anvils, files, winches, jacks, forge, bellows, picks, brick-moulds, buckets, a variety of carpenter's tools, paint, &c.
N. B.—Catalogues will be published immediately detailing and describing each lot and the stores may be inspected on and after Thursday next.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
The property of an Officer.
A grey Arab charger, stands 14-2, age 6 years—believed to be sound—very powerful and a good pigsticker; goes also in harness.
THE CORRECT ROTTEN ROW BUILD.
A PETERS & SONS' West-end SOCIABLE BAROUCHE, though used, it is in no way injured, and is to be sold at half its value.
A good light serviceable brougham in excellent condition. Price Rs. 550.
Very superior PALE BRANDY, by Gates & Co., in one dozen cases, price Rs. 18 only to ensure speedy sale; sample bottles can be had on application.
MOREWOOD'S GALVANIZED CORRUGATED CRYSTALIZED IRON SHEETS, very superior for roofing, &c., of the following dimensions and guages.
20 guage in sheets of—72 in., 84 in. and 96 in. by 26 in.
22 guage—72 in., 84 in. and 96 in. by 26 in.
24 guage—72 in. and 84 in. by 26 in.
A powerful high-caste Arab horse fast, quiet and sound, goes both in harness and saddle, height 14-3, age 6, price Rs. 550. The property of a gentleman no longer requiring—can be seen at an hour's notice.
Bombay, 14th December, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

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